

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE ZULU WAR: RECOVERY OF THE LOST COLOURS OF THE 24TH REGIMENT. A SCENE IN THE FORT AT HELPMAKAAR.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT W. W. LLOYD.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., the Lady Balfour of Burleigh, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., at Saighton Grange, Chester, Countess Grosvenor, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at 27, Lowndes-square, the Hon. Lady Baird, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at 15, Hyde Park-gate South, Lady Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., by special license, at the Catholic Church, Lymington, Mr. M. de Taffin, Dean of St. Nicholas, Arras, assisted by the Rev. P. O'Connell, M. E. Cordonnier, of Arras, France, to Mathilde Lucie, daughter of J. Deplessis, Esq., of Newtown Park, Lymington, Hants.
On the 24th inst., at St. Andrew's, Stockwell, by the Rev. G. Read, M.A., Curate of St. Paul's, Anerley, G. H. Carden, eldest son of the late Rev. G. F. Nead, D.C.L., Rector of Cold Norton, Essex, to Harriet Charlotte, second daughter of J. R. Burdon-Bennett, Esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C. Service, Bengal. Indian papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Castletown, Isle of Man, his Honour Mark Bilesley Quayle, for thirty-two years her Majesty's Clerk of the Rolls for the Isle of Man, also chairman of the magistrates of that island, aged 74.
On the 22nd inst., at 194, Bath-street, Glasgow, Sir James Lumsden, of Arden, Dumfriesshire, in his 71st year. Friends will please accept of this (the only) intimation.
On the 19th inst., of bronchitis, Rosalie Bradley Collings, the loving and loved wife of M. A. Bazille Corbin, Esq., Saumarez-street, Guernsey. R.I.P.
On the 22nd inst., at Keswick, Major-General Sir John Woolford, K.C.B., K.C.H., in his 95th year, formerly of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.
On the 8th inst., Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Calvert, M.I.C.E., F.G.S., &c., of Kulu Valley, Himalayahs, India, formerly of the Cape and Jamaica, &c. Papers please copy.
On the 19th inst., at Rossenarra, Callan, Co. Kilkenny, deeply regretted, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Morris Reade, Esq., of Rossenarra, Co. Kilkenny, aged 49 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30.	
Fifth Sunday in Lent. Morning Lessons: Exod. iii.; Luke iv. 16. Evening Lessons: Exod. v. or vi. 1-14; 2 Cor. ii. 14, and iii. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Stanley Leathes; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Wilberforce. Whitehall, 11 a.m. the Dean of Liebfeld, Dr. Biskereth; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Cashel, Dr. Day.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Truro. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Hon. and Rev. E. C. Glyn, Vicar of Kensington; 7 p.m., Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon of St. Paul's. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, MARCH 31.	
Moon's first quarter, 1.5 a.m. Drawingroom, held by the Princess of Wales, at Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m. Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Chemical Society, anniversary, 8. Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.	Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. W. Footall on Hop Cultivation). United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Major G. E. Webber on Orders in the Field and the Means of Communicating them). Cavendish College, meeting for its support at the Mansion House.
TUESDAY, APRIL 1.	
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor A. E. Schäfer on Animal Development). Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Electric Light applied to Lighthouses). Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Colonel Stuart Wortley on Samples of Pyroxyline). Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Ward on an Old Map of Africa-1612; Mr. J. Sive-wright on the Submarine Telegraph to South Africa).	Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Stephen Bourne on Some Phases of the Silver Question). Royal Academy of Music, Students' Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall. Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. Christian Evidence Society, Conference Hall, Midway Park, 8 p.m. (Rev. A. G. Girdlestone on Practical Difficulties in Christian Work). Irish Kennel Club Show, Dublin (four days). Races: Northampton and Dublin Spring Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.	
Agricultural Society, noon. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Social Purity Alliance). Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. F. Cobb on Some Causes of the Recent Depression of Trade).	British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Morgan on some Etruscan Antiquities; and Rev. S. M. Mayhew on Ancient Tera-phim). College of Physicians, Lumsden Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bristow on the Pathological Relations of Voice and Speech), and on Friday. Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Christian Evidence Society, St. Paul's Cathedral, Trophy Room, 8 p.m. (Rev. Prebendary Row on the Facts of Christianity as Objective Realities). Races: Warwick, Thirsk, and Croydon Spring Meetings.
THURSDAY, APRIL 3.	
Cambridge Lent Term ends. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound). Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m. Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m. Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. T. Bottomley on the Thermal Conductivity of Water; papers by Mr. G. Matthey and Professors Living and Dewar). British Orphan Asylum, Slough, anniversary festival, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Tilden on Terpin and Terpinol; papers by Messrs. R. S. Dale and C. Schorlemmer, Mr. Attwood, and Mr. C. F. Cross). Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Christian Evidence Society, St. Paul's Cathedral, Trophy Room, 8 p.m. (Rev. Prebendary Row on the Facts of Christianity as Objective Realities). Races: Warwick, Thirsk, and Croydon Spring Meetings.
FRIDAY, APRIL 4.	
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Incidence of Taxation). Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. Crookes on Molecular Physics in High Vacua, 9 p.m.). Philological Society, 8 p.m. Royal Academy of Music, students' orchestral concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.	United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain J. C. R. Colomb on the Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies. Part II.). Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah"). Athletic Sports, Lillie-bridge: Oxford v. Cambridge. Croton Park Races.
SATURDAY, APRIL 5.	
Oxford Lent Term ends. Caledonian Asylum: "Rob Roy" performed for it at Westminster Aquarium by Scottish Social Society.	Universities Boat-race. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Seymour Haden on Etching). Athletic Sports: Barnes Club, Christ's College, Finchley.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N. Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.	
DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
March	16 29.740	46.9	40.3	.79	7 53.9
	17 30.057	41.1	38.4	.91	10 45.7
	18 29.789	44.8	42.4	.92	9 51.9
	19 29.694	49.6	41.8	.75	8 63.7
	20 29.767	46.4	37.6	.74	10 54.1
	21 29.785	40.4	34.9	.82	9 44.9
	22 29.744	35.3	31.7	.88	10 39.1

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.688	29.689	29.674	29.715	29.735	29.834	29.745
Temperature of Air	49.4	40.9	46.8	49.2	47.4	41.8	39.2
Temperature of Evaporation	46.6	39.2	44.5	47.0	43.1	39.3	34.5
Direction of Wind	SW.	E.	SE.	SW.	NNE.	NNE.	NE.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN. Tea till six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 3ft. by 2ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS NOW OPEN. Alpine, Eastern, Isle of Wight, and other subjects.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, 151, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the BEST PICTURES exhibited this season. The Gallery will reopen at Easter. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Henry Irving, Sole Lessee and Manager. Every Evening, at 7.30, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.—Mr. Irving, Messrs. Forrester, C. Cooper, F. Cooper, Swinbourne, Elwood, Pinner, K. Bellow, Gibson, Tapping, Robinson, Cartwright, Collett, Harwood, Beaumont, Everard, S. Johnson, A. Andrews, Mead; Miss Fancourt, Miss Sedley, and Miss Ellen Terry. Stage Manager, Mr. H. J. Loveday; Acting Manager, Mr. Bram Stoker.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Brilliant Success of the New Play by W. S. Gilbert, entitled GRETOCHEN. EVERY EVENING until further notice, at Eight o'clock. Doors open at Seven. Box-Office Hours, Eleven to Five. No Booking Fees.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. Under Royal Patronage.—Select Variety Entertainment at Eight. TRAFALGAR, at 8.40. ZEO, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, Misses Ada, Broughton, and Powell, in A VISIT TO VENUS, at 10.30. "It is all good, from first to last."—Punch. Admission, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

TRAFALGAR.—Grand Naval Spectacle, Panorama Diorama.—Action by hundreds of specially-trained boys and incidental ballets. "Surpasses anything of the sort ever produced."—Observer.

ZEO.—The Marvel of the World.—The "Morning Post" says:—"A straightforward athletic performance, free from artificial sensation." "Remarkable for the graceful ease and simplicity, which remove all ideas of painful exertion."

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN, NIGHTLY at Eight; Mondays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. ZULU WAR: just added, the Battle of Isandula. Giving from the most authentic sources a lifelike representation of the heroic stand against 2,000 Zulus by the gallant 24th. Cetewayo, the Zulu King and his Military Kral at Undini. Other events in rapid succession. HAMILTON'S ENTERTAINMENT AND CLOSSAL SCENERY OF PASSING EVENTS (illustrated by a powerful and talented company), including superb and realistic Scenes of the Afghan War. Storming and Capture of the Fortress of Ali Musjid. O. I. C. M. Minstrel. Human Tripod. War Dance by Zulu Warriors. Hair Brushing by Machinery. Prices 6d. to 3s.

MISS GLYN has the honour to announce that she will continue her READINGS from SHAKESPEARE at STEINWAY HALL, Lower Seymour-street, on the following TUESDAY EVENINGS: April 1, MACBETH; April 8, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7.30. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 2s., may be obtained of the usual Agents, and at Steinway Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. GRIMSTONE GRANGE, a Tale of the last Century, by Gilbert and Arthur A. Beckel. Concluding with OLD CALICO BALL, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Conroy Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL. England's Home of Mystery.—The most clever, amusing, and mysterious Entertainment possible. The latest introduction in this popular programme is a Sketch entitled ZACH THE HERMIT, containing some new and remarkable illusions. EVERY EVENING at Eight; and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Admission—Boxes, 21s. and 25s.; Stalls, 6s. and 3s.; and 1s. W. MORRIS, Manager.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—MESSIAH, FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 4, at 7.30. The Forty-seventh Annual Lecture performance of MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists: Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. J. Maas, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 2s., 6s., 7s., and 1s. 6d., now ready at Exeter Hall, and usual Agents. NOTE.—A large issue of 3s. and 6s. Tickets on this occasion, the whole of the West Gallery being numbered at 3s. and Bonnets may be worn.

BACH CHOIR, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FIRST CONCERT THURSDAY, APRIL 3, Eight o'clock. Only performance of Bach's "MASS" in B minor this season. Principal vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. W. Shakespeare, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. E. Taenrdike. Stalls, Area, or Front Balcony, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. Tickets, 6s. and 3s. Stanley, Lucas, Weber, and Co., 54, New Bond-street; Chappell's, Mitchell's, usual Agents, and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. THE MOORE and BURGESS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers THE BEST AND MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON, will be repeated.

EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE also. Particulars, 6s.: Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area. Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE, APRIL 5. Stalls and Root Tickets at the SHIP GRAND STAND, within fifty yards of winning large, at Olivier's Telegraph Ticket Agency, 35, Old Bond-street (sole town agent), or at The Ship, Mortlake.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 27 16	6 43 7	7 15 7	8 33 9	9 22 10	10 50 11	11 23 11

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

It is not quite easy, encompassed as we are by inchoate and uncompleted affairs affecting our external relations, to select any particular topic of remark as a salient point from which a glimpse may be obtained of the international situation of the country, considered as a whole. The Debates on the subject of South Africa may be more conveniently treated hereafter. Quite apart from, and independent of, the question therein discussed, however, events in various quarters of the globe furnish matter for grave reflection. Let us begin with an announcement made by Lord Salisbury to the House of Lords on Monday evening. The British Fleet has quitted the Sea of Marmora. There is more in this announcement than meets the eye. It is the result of facts and of the inferences which may be drawn from them which cast a new and a somewhat brighter light upon the mutual disposition of England and Russia. The journey of Count Schouvaloff and the diplomacy of Lord Dufferin are credited, not without reason, with this nearer approach of the two Powers to an agreement as to the carrying out of the Berlin Treaty. Russia has formally declared her sincere intention of giving practical effect to the provisions of that instrument. She has withdrawn her military occupation of every part of Turkey proper. She will clear out from Eastern Roumelia by the stipulated time. She calls attention, however, to the danger that must ensue if Turkey, weakened as she is by

many demands upon her forces, should fill up, or undertake to fill up, the vacancy in Eastern Roumelia made by the departure of the Russian troops. It may be, therefore, that, with her assent, a mixed occupation of that semi-independent principality will be adopted. There is now no danger to Constantinople. There is, therefore, no necessity for the stay of the British Fleet in Turkish waters. The clouds of menace have so far dispersed, and are still dispersing, that a pacific understanding on the subject entertained by the Berlin Treaty may be said to have been established; and although Turkey may protest against a joint occupation of Eastern Roumelia by the forces of European Powers, there can be no reasonable doubt that she will at last acquiesce in an arrangement which will benefit herself as well as secure to the Christian populations of the South-East the privileges lately conferred upon them.

In connection with this approach to unanimity between the Powers on the mode in which the Treaty of Berlin is to be carried into effect, it is natural enough, for Englishmen at least, to take notice of what is being done at Cyprus. A debate in the House of Commons upon that subject, on Monday last, brought out a singular variety and conflict of opinions. Considered as a "place of arms," it would seem, according to some authorities, to be worthless. Its position in the Levant gives it very little advantage, in that respect, over Malta. At present, its climate is insalubrious, though, perhaps, not more so than Hong-Kong was when first taken possession of by England. It has no sufficiently capacious harbour, nor, indeed, after art has done its best for it, is it likely to obtain one. It is held upon a tenure extremely anomalous. The Sultan is its Suzerain; the Turkish law and Turkish Courts still prevail there. Something very nearly approaching to slavery is sanctioned, and foreign residents are unable to live there under the protection of those capitulations which they can appeal to in other parts of Turkey. Much will, no doubt, be done to ameliorate these disadvantages, and Cyprus may hereafter become a British possession of real worth to the country. Its climate may be modified, its laws may be amended, its commercial value may be largely increased. But at present it gives no certain sign of yielding results at all commensurate with the cost and labour which must be expended upon it. That it will prove "a model of good government" to Asia Minor we need not deny; but, in all probability, like other models of the sort, it will fail to have the smallest practical effect upon the ruling class in Turkey.

Then, casting our glance further east, we have the Afghan War. India has succeeded, beyond general expectation, in obtaining what is described as a "Scientific Frontier." She commands the three great mountain passes which may be regarded as military inlets to her Majesty's Indian Dominions. There is now, of course, a decided pause in the movements of her invading army. The question occurs, "What is to be done next?" But to whom is the inquiry to be addressed? Shere Ali is dead; his son, Yakoub Khan, remains at Cabul, but takes no initiative towards making peace with India. He is threatened with a rival—or perhaps more than one—to the Sovereignty he but nominally exercises. Confusion and Anarchy are said to prevail. What are we to do? Are we to annex Afghanistan? This would only be to burden Indian Finances, already overcharged, with the heavy cost of maintaining a "white elephant." Are we to favour either of the present or future claimants to the Throne, and thus bring ourselves under new obligations which we cannot circumscribe? The outlook is not a promising one. We have done the easiest part of our work, and now will commence our real difficulty. Everyone will admit this, though there be some who profess to see their way to a definite conclusion. Just now, however, it would seem to ordinary observers that more has been unsettled by the invasion than is likely to be satisfactorily settled for some time to come. To have got in is easier than to get out.

Lastly, there is some uneasiness with regard to Burmah. A new Sovereign has succeeded to the Throne, and has disappointed, by his barbarity to his relatives, the hopes of his early friends. The Indian Government has remonstrated, through its Resident at Mandalay. We are glad to learn upon decisive authority that the rumour which was on the wing last week to the effect that an ultimatum had been tendered to the Burmese Court is without foundation. India, certainly, does not want another war. Its finances are not in that flourishing condition which should tempt the Viceroy to further interference with neighbouring States. Nor has he been so tempted, or, if so, he has overcome the temptation. We hope, therefore, that Burmah may be dismissed from our present apprehensions. We say "we hope;" but, really, one tangle seems to follow another so much as a matter of course that we do not like to turn that hope into confident trust. The spirit of Imperialism, which perhaps needed some revival, may easily be carried beyond safe and legitimate bounds. England cannot undertake the moral police of the world. The task is beyond her powers. She probably sees this as clearly as do others; and late events will have answered a highly beneficial purpose if they should succeed in convincing her that she can cease to be insular in her policy without arrogating to herself universal dominion.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Marquis of Salisbury on Thursday week at Windsor castle. The French Ambassador, Vice-Admiral Pothuau, also had an audience of her Majesty, and presented his credentials as Ambassador for France. The Right Hon. Sir Austen Henry Layard, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and Lady Layard had audiences of the Queen. The Chinese and the Peruvian Ministers were introduced to and presented their credentials to her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught (who had arrived the previous day), Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Erroll, Lady Adela Larking, Viscount Hawarden, and Captain A. F. Egerton. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, visited Prince and Princess Christian the next day at Cumberland Lodge. The Queen held a Council on Saturday last, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had audience of her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Frederica of Hanover visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught drove to Bagshot. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Erroll, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., and Colonel J. C. McNeill. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Dean of Windsor and the Rev. E. L. Tuson, Chaplain of Windsor Great Park, officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. Prince and Princess Christian and Princes Christian Victor and Albert visited her Majesty and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in the afternoon. The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Montagu Corry arrived at the castle. The Premier had an audience of the Queen, and subsequently, with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, dined with her Majesty and the Royal family. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught took leave of the Queen on Monday and left the castle for Buckingham Palace. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Captain F. I. Edwards, R.E., and Sir William Jenner, left Windsor at twenty minutes to ten on Tuesday morning, en route for Italy. Her Majesty, traveling as the Countess of Balmoral, proceeded by special train over the Great Western and South-Western Railways, via Reading, Basingstoke, and Winchester, to Portsmouth Dockyard, whence she embarked from the Troop Jetty on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Thomson. Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, Esquerry in Waiting, attended her Majesty to Portsmouth. The Queen's wish to travel with the utmost quietude was carefully observed, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval officials being alone present. Her Majesty's yacht was conveyed by the Royal yacht Alberta, the Trinity yacht Galatea, and the Admiralty yacht Enchantress. The Royal flotilla anchored in Cherbourg Roads at ten minutes past six in the evening. The Queen passed the night on board, and, with Princess Beatrice, landed at the Arsenal on Wednesday morning, and proceeded by special train to Paris, en route for Villa Clara, near Baveno, the residence of Mr. Henfrey, which he has placed at the disposal of her Majesty during her sojourn on Lago Maggiore.

The Queen's birthday will be kept on May 24.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, the Prince of Wales held the second Levee of the season on Monday at St. James's Palace, the presentations being equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his suite and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present at the Levee. The Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family and attended by the chief officers of the Queen's and his Royal Highness's households, entered the Throne-Room shortly after two o'clock. In the diplomatic circle, which was fully attended, several presentations were made. There was a large attendance in the general circle, and upwards of 200 presentations were made to the Prince of Wales, various of which were made by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOMS.

The Princess of Wales, by command of the Queen, held the first Drawingroom of the season on Thursday at Buckingham Palace. The presentations, by the Queen's pleasure, are equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The Princess of Wales will hold the second Drawingroom on Monday next at Buckingham Palace.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg, visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park on Thursday week. The Royal party travelled to and from Ashford by the South-Eastern Railway. Their Majesties during the week dined with the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, and Lady Molesworth. The King paid a visit to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone at his residence in Harley-street, and visited the South Kensington Museum. The Queen visited the Home for Lost Dogs at Battersea. Their Majesties left Buckingham Palace on Saturday last on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The King received a deputation of the Bishops of London and Rupert's Land, Bishop Perry, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and others from the Church Missionary Society at Marlborough House for the purpose of expressing to them his thanks for the valuable assistance rendered by Dr. Baxter, of that society, to Belgian explorers to Central Africa.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to Windsor on Saturday last and lunched with the Queen, and took leave of her Majesty previous to her departure for Italy. Their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner at Marlborough House in honour of the King and Queen of the Belgians; covers were laid for upwards of thirty. The band of the Grenadier Guards played during dinner, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey; and after dinner the boys of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, sang some glee, under the direction of Mr. C. S. Jekyll. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Anne's Church, Soho. The King and Queen of the Belgians attended Divine service at the Warwick-street Chapel. Their Majesties lunched with Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Walde-

grave. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the King the Queen of the Belgians and the Prince and Princess on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince went to the Addison-road station, Kensington, to meet and welcome the Empress of Austria on her journey through England upon her return to the Continent from Ireland. His Royal Highness held a Levée at St. James's Palace. The King of the Belgians visited the East and West India Docks. His Majesty lunched with Mr. Donald Currie on board the Royal mail steamer Warwick Castle. Mr. Currie afterwards conveyed the King by water to Westminster Bridge. His Majesty and the Prince dined with the Earl of Beaconsfield at his residence in Downing-street. The King of the Belgians went to the flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington on Tuesday. His Majesty and the Prince visited the studios of Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Val Prinsep. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Christian dined with the Prince and Princess and the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Prince, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian were present in the House of Lords during the debate on Lord Lansdowne's vote of censure on the Government on their South African policy. The Princess held a Drawingroom on Thursday at Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness has frequently ridden out with the Prince and driven with her visitors. The Prince has been constant in his attendance at the House of Lords. Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House before their departure for the Continent. The Princess has permitted her name to appear as patroness of the Royal Caledonian Asylum. The Prince has consented to be the patron of the Hospital for Women, Soho-square.

Directions have been given by the Queen for the issue of a Royal Commission, of which the Prince has consented to be Executive President, in furtherance of the International Exhibitions about to be held at Sydney during the autumn of this year, and at Melbourne in 1880.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria, accompanied by Countess Festetics, after enjoying several days' hunting during the week, left Summerhill on her return to Vienna. Her Majesty made a short stay at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, and left Ireland on Sunday in the London and North-Western Railway Company's steamer Shamrock for Holyhead, whence she travelled on Monday morning by the same company's line to Kensington. At Addison-road a stay of fifteen minutes was made, during which the Prince of Wales had an audience of the Empress. The Duke of Teck and Count Karolyi here joined the train, and, after a London, Chatham, and Dover engine had been attached to the train, proceeded over that line to Dover. Her Majesty, the Duke of Teck, Count Karolyi, and the suite dined at the Lord Warden Hotel, after which the Empress embarked on board the special steamer Maid of Kent for Calais.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with their son Prince William of Prussia, left Marlborough House on Wednesday week upon their return to Berlin, in order to celebrate the eighty-second birthday of the Emperor of Germany. The Crown Prince left early in the morning for Eastwell Park on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Crown Princess with Prince William left Charing-cross by the continental mail train at 8.25 p.m. The Prince and Princess of Wales took leave of their relatives at the railway station, and Count Münster and Lieutenant-General Hardinge attended the Imperial travellers on their journey to Dover. The Crown Prince joined the Princess and his son at Ashford Station from Eastwell, and accompanied them to Dover, whence they embarked at 10.55 p.m. on board the Maid of Kent for Calais. Prince William of Prussia before his departure lunched with the Right Hon. E. and Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House on Tuesday from Eastwell Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor on Monday. The Duke has sent a letter to the Presentation Committee at Fermoy thanking them on behalf of the Duchess and himself for the handsome present the people of Fermoy had sent him, and for the kind words in the address.

Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha left Buckingham Palace yesterday week on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha left Claridge's Hotel on Saturday last for Paris, on their return to Vienna.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a party at dinner at Gloucester House on Saturday last. Covers were laid for twenty-eight.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Viscountess Combermere last week at her residence in Belgrave-square, and were present at the evening party afterwards. The dinner and party, which were to have been given by the Duchess at Kensington Palace on Tuesday, were unavoidably postponed until to-day (Saturday).

His Excellency Count Münster gave a banquet and an evening party in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor of Germany's birthday at the German Embassy, on Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday last. The Marchioness of Salisbury will hold the last of her series of evening parties on Wednesday. The Countess of Derby had her second reception on Tuesday, at the family residence in St. James's-square. Countess Stanhope had a dinner and reception on Monday in Grosvenor-place. The Duchess of Sutherland has left Stafford House, St. James's, for her Grace's villa at Torquay. The Duchess of Westminster has arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

The Hon. G. Capell, eldest son of the late Viscount Malden, will in future bear the title of Lord Capell.

A marriage will take place on April 5 between the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, second son of Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Miss Geraldine Lushington, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Manners Lushington, of Norton Court, Kent, and niece of Sir Stafford Northcote. A marriage is arranged to take place on April 23 in St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Brighton, between Captain Arathoon, of the 58th Regiment, at Northampton, and Miss Mary Julia Haggerston, eldest daughter of Lady and the late Sir John Haggerston, Bart., of Ellingham Hall, Northumberland. The marriage of the Hon. Richard Strutt with the Hon. Augusta Neville is arranged to take place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Thursday, April 24.

ART.

The "sending-in days" for pictures, architectural drawings, and engravings intended for the ensuing exhibition at the Royal Academy are Monday and Tuesday next; and for sculpture, Wednesday next. The Hanging Committee for this exhibition are Messrs. Davis, C. Landseer, Orchardson, and Yeames.

The water-colour drawings by W. Müller, D. Cox, Turner, Girtin, &c., forming part of the Henderson Bequest to the British Museum, are now being exhibited to the public in the King's Library. The drawings by De Wint and Cattermole bequeathed by Mr. Henderson to the National Gallery have been selected from by the director, and he has, it is said, declined more than one hundred of them. The chosen examples will be exhibited in the gallery as soon as practicable.

The Bishop of Peterborough will preside at the dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, on May 17, at Willis's Rooms.

"The Blue Boy," by Gainsborough, and "The Mill," by Rembrandt, from the collections respectively of the Duke of Westminster and the Marquis of Lansdowne, are on view for a short time at the gallery of Messrs. Colnaghi, who are about to publish large etchings of them by Messrs. Waltner and Brunet-Debaines.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., has accepted the presidency of the Birmingham Society of Artists for the ensuing year.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of cabinet pictures by British and foreign artists, at Mr. M'Lean's Gallery, Haymarket, will be open to the public next week.

At the general meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours on Monday Mr. Alfred P. Newton was elected Member; and Mrs. Helen Coleman Angell and Mr. Herbert M. Marshall were elected Associate Exhibitors.

Valentine Bartholomew, Esq., aged eighty years, flower-painter in ordinary to her Majesty, and an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, died on the 21st inst., at No. 23, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

A committee of the Town Council of Burslem have commissioned Mr. Hooke, of Manchester, to paint a full-length portrait of Alderman Hulme, of Dunwood Hall, last Chief Bailiff and first Mayor of Burslem, to be placed in the council chamber of the borough.

Mr. N. Eckersley, the High Sheriff of Lancashire, in the name of a large body of subscribers, on Monday presented to the borough of Wigan a life-sized portrait (painted by Captain Charles Mercier) of Mr. Alderman Byron, who has for more than fifty years been a member of the Town Council.

Three new portraits of the Earl of Beaconsfield have been published by Messrs. Marion, of Soho-square. They were photographed, by command of her Majesty, at Osborne, by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde; and the prints being in carbon, they are permanent. They represent three different views of the Premier's head, and all are very characteristic.

Her Majesty has bought a book of studies, by the late Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., which that artist made for the two pictures, "Installation of Napoleon III. in the Order of the Garter," and "The Royal Family Visiting the Tomb of Napoleon I.," both pictures being in possession of her Majesty. The book contains many portraits in connection with the French and English Courts at the period represented.

Mr. Fleming's pictures, removed from Homewood, Chislehurst, sold by order of the trustee re Smith, Fleming, and Co., on Saturday last, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, contained many pictures and drawings of importance, the prices obtained being some of the highest that have been paid for works of the painters. The total amount of the 103 pictures and drawings in this collection was £17,384.

A movement is on foot at Tynemouth to purchase, by subscription, a picture by Mr. R. Watson, a local artist, to be placed in the Tynemouth Life-Brigade House. The picture represents a wreck at Tynemouth before the formation of life brigades, and would be a fitting adornment of the gathering place of the Life-Brigade Volunteers. Sir W. G. Armstrong has, amongst others, promised to subscribe.

Lord Carnarvon distributed the prizes to the students of the Science and Art Classes at Newbury last Saturday. Afterwards he addressed the audience, and in the course of his remarks reviewed the subject of art from both a practical and an æsthetic point. He said the foreign monopoly of high sense of form and colour was now having an English rival, and, although the products of art generally ministered to luxury, yet the trades of luxury were as necessary to the life of a nation as those of a harder character. Having adverted to the elevating influence of artistic pursuits upon the home life, he referred at length to the canons and practice of the well-spring of art, the ancient Greek.

In the report, just issued, of the eighth annual autumn exhibition of pictures at Liverpool, it is stated that the works exhibited numbered 1062, and included 517 oil-paintings, 512 water-colours, and thirty-three pieces of sculpture and other works of art. Of this number 970 were on sale, and 236 were sold for sums amounting to £7340; included in this amount being the purchase of Mr. H. Herkomer's "Eventide," bought from the artist's easel. Included in the sales also are three works bought by the Corporation for the permanent collection, viz.:—"And when did you last see your Father?" by W. F. Yeames, A.R.A.; "A War Despatch at the Hôtel de Ville," by A. C. Gow; and "Gathering Bait," by J. Aumonier. The committee are gratified to note the increasing popularity of the autumn exhibition; the admissions by payment have been nearly 6000 in excess of last year, and more than four times as many as during the first exhibition, in 1871.

A suggestion made by M. Bonnaffé in his "Causeries sur l'Art," which we lately reviewed, has been carried out by the French Minister of Public Works. The curious and historic stores forming the "Mobilier National," which has hitherto been regarded only as a sort of national lumber-room, has been organised into a large and interesting museum. Studios are also to be provided for the use of workmen and artists who may wish to study or copy the examples of old furniture, tapestry, bronze carvings, statuary and ceramics, which have long lain almost inaccessible and forgotten.

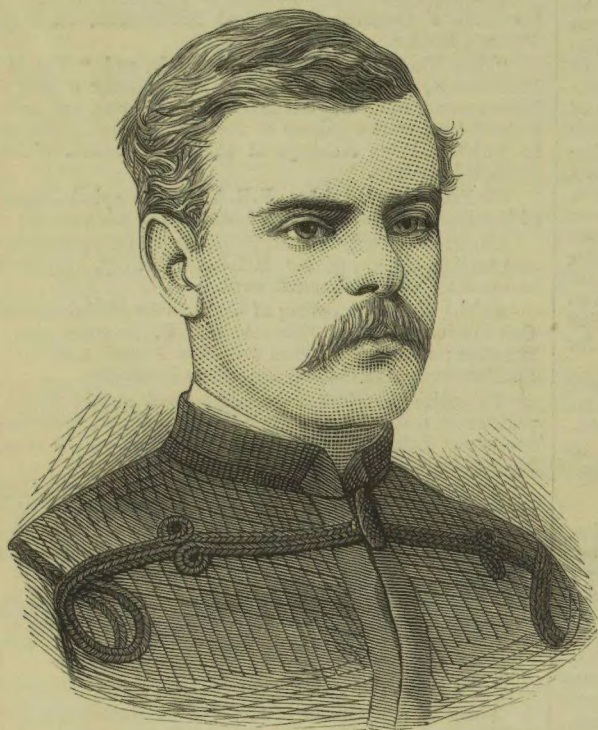
The Decorative Art Museum in the Pavillon de Flore at the Tuilleries, which has proved highly attractive, will remain open till June 30.

The Museum of Antiquities of the Louvre has acquired a number of Greek cups and vases in terra-cotta, remarkable for the beauty of the figures with which they are ornamented.

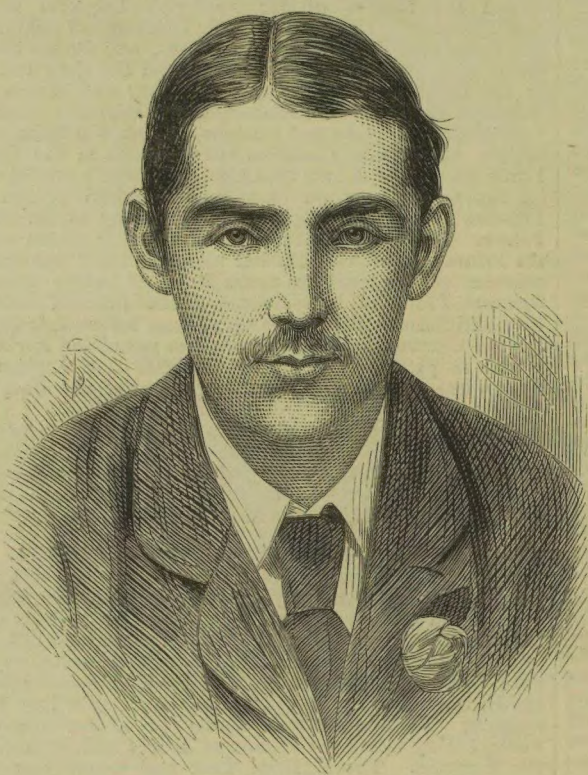
The Cercle Artistique of the Rue St. Armand have voted 12,000f. for the purpose of engraving Paul Baudry's splendid painting of Diana.

The death is announced of Signor Tantardini, the eminent Italian sculptor, several of whose works have had much success in this country; and of Cavalier Carlo Pini, the learned keeper of the prints and drawings in the Royal Gallery at Florence.

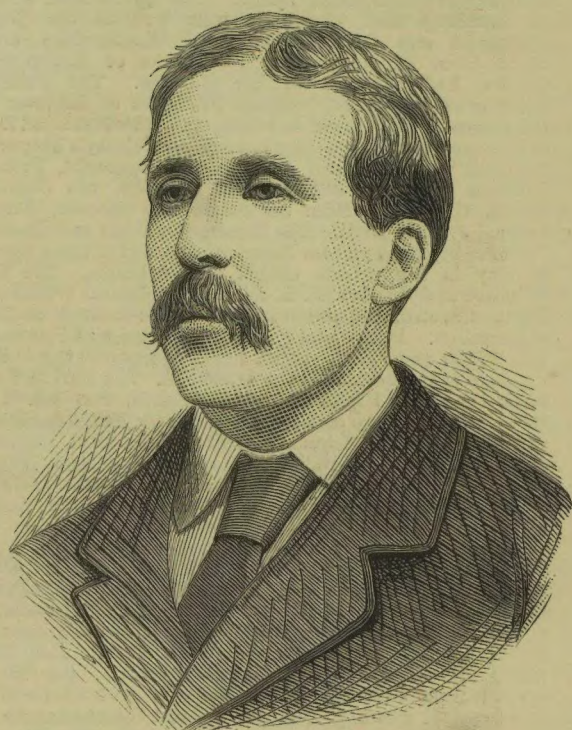
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZULU WAR.



LIEUTENANT C. J. ATKINSON, 24TH REGIMENT,
KILLED AT ISANHLWANA.



ASSISTANT COMMISSARY L. A. BYRNE,
KILLED AT RORKE'S DRIFT.

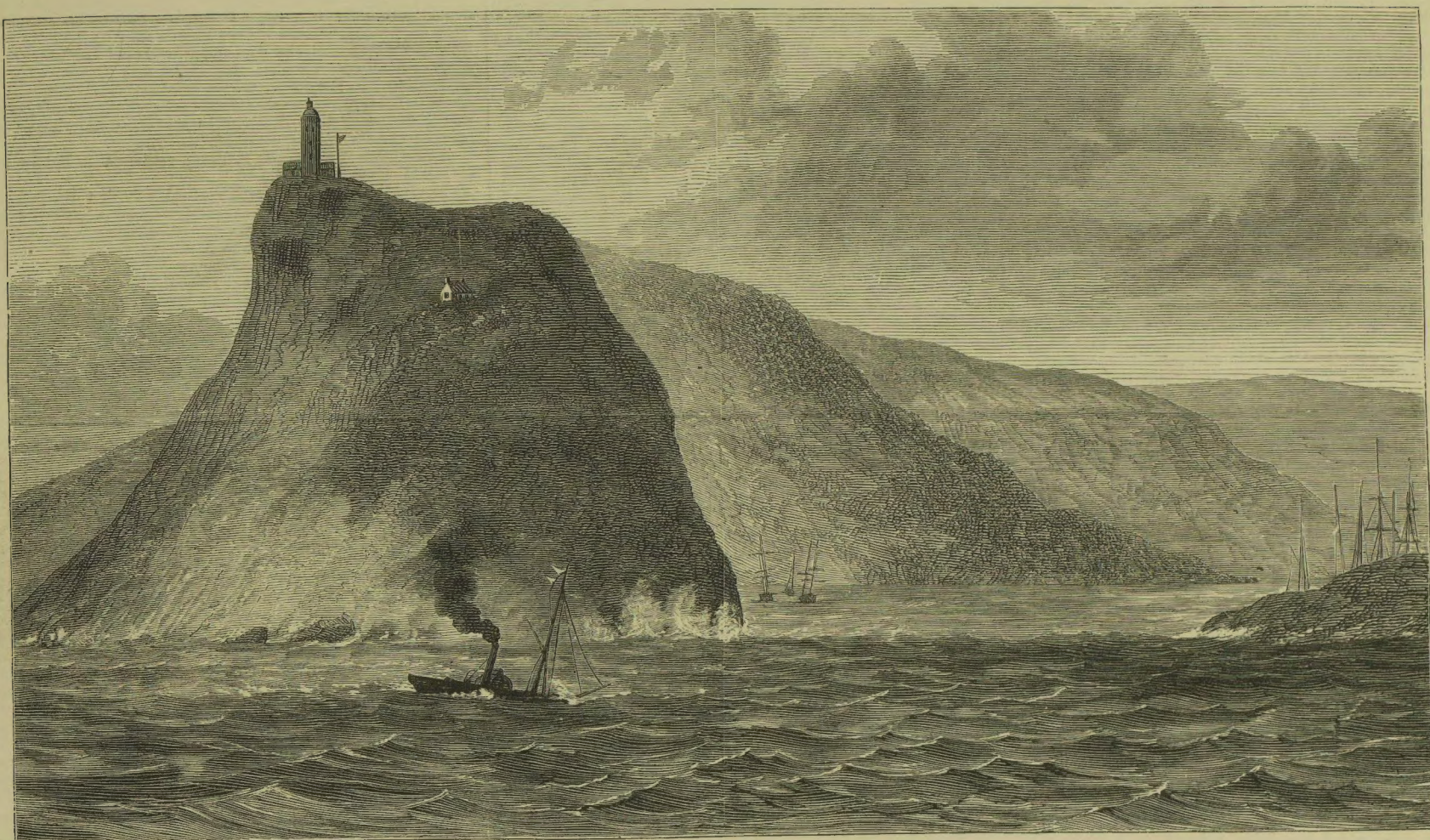


LIEUTENANT SCOTT, NATAL CARBINEERS,
KILLED AT ISANHLWANA.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW FORT AT HELPMAKAAR.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT W. W. LLOYD, 24TH REGIMENT.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZULU WAR.



FORT NATAL.



DURBAN, PORT NATAL, FROM THE BLUFF.

THE ZULU WAR.

We present the portraits of three more of the officers attached to Lord Chelmsford's army who lost their lives on Jan. 22, two of them in the disastrous conflict at Isanhlwana, and one, Assistant-Commissary Byrne, in the gallant and successful defence of Rorke's Drift. Lieutenant Charles John Atkinson, of the first battalion of the 24th Regiment, was in the twenty-fourth year of his age; he was the elder son and heir of the late Adam Atkinson, Esq., of Lorbottle, near Alnwick. He was educated at Eton, entered the Army in 1874, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1878. Lieutenant Scott, of the Natal Carbineers, was brother to Mr. A. L. Scott, of Brasenose College, Oxford. Mr. Louis Alexander Byrne, Assistant-Commissary, was but twenty-two years of age; he was the fifth son of Mr. Richard Clarke Byrne, of Cardiff. He is said to have "behaved nobly" in the fight at Rorke's Drift.

We are indebted to Lieutenant W. W. Lloyd, of the 24th Regiment, for sending us the sketch from which we have engraved our illustration of the retreat of the fugitives across the Buffalo River, which was drawn with the assistance of Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien, 95th Regiment. He sends those also of the interior of the new fort at Helpmakaar, and of the scene that took place there after the recovery of the lost regimental colours, when they were displayed and greeted with a military salute.

After the desperate combat at Isanhlwana, a scene of utter confusion seems to have occurred—horse and foot, black and white, English and Zulu, all in a struggling mass, making gradually through the camp towards the road, where the Zulus already closed the way of escape. Of what happened during that half-hour even those who lived to tell can remember but little. Every man who had a horse attempted to escape towards the river; those who had none died where they stood. One of the few saved was Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien, who was the transport officer with Colonel Glyn's column, and had been sent that morning by Lord Chelmsford with a despatch to Colonel Durnford at Rorke's Drift ordering him to join Colonel Pullen at the Isanhlwana camp. He describes the fight and the subsequent flight to the Buffalo, of which he says:—"The ground there down to the river was so broken that the Zulus went as fast as the horses, and kept killing all the way. There were very few white men. They were nearly all mounted niggers of ours flying. This lasted till we came to a kind of precipice down to the river Buffalo. I jumped off and led my horse down. There was a poor fellow of the mounted infantry (a private) struck through the arm, who said as I passed that if I could bind up his arm and stop the bleeding he would be all right. I accordingly took out my handkerchief and tied up his arm. Just as I had done it, Major Smith, of the Artillery, came down by me, wounded, saying, 'For God's sake, get on, man; the Zulus are on the top of us!' I had done all I could for the wounded man, and so turned to jump on my horse. Just as I was doing so the horse went with a bound to the bottom of the precipice being struck with an assegai. I gave up all hope, as the Zulus were all round me finishing off the wounded, the man I had helped and Major Smith among the number. However, with the strong hope that everybody clings to that some accident would turn up, I rushed off on foot and plunged into the river, which was little better than a roaring torrent. I was being carried down the stream at a tremendous pace when a loose horse came by me and I got hold of his tail, and he landed me safely on the other bank, but I was too tired to stick to him and got on his back. I got up again and rushed on, and was several times knocked over by our mounted niggers, who would not even get out of my way; then up a tremendous hill, with my wet clothes and boots full of water. About twenty Zulus got over the water and followed us up over the hill, but I am thankful to say they had not their firearms. Crossing the river, however, the Zulus kept firing at us as we went up the hill, and killed several of the niggers all round me. I was the only white man to be seen until I came to one who had been kicked by his horse and could not mount. I put him on his horse and lent him my knife. He said he would catch me a horse. Directly he was up he went clear away. I struggled into Helpmakaar, about twenty miles off, at nightfall, to find a few men who had escaped (about ten or twenty), with others who had been intrenched in a wagonn laager."

Lieutenant Newnam Davis, of the 3rd Buffs, from whom we have also received a sketch of the position at Isanhlwana, which was engraved by us two or three weeks ago, gives the following account of their escape:—

"When we saw that the camp was gone, and that our men began to try to get away by twos and threes, I said to Henderson, 'What are we going to do? Our only chance now is to make a run for it and dash through.' We started; he took to the right and I took to the left, and rode slap at the enemy. One fellow seized hold of my horse's bridle and I made a stab at him with my rifle (a foolish thing that has a 9-in. knife attachment); but the man caught hold of it and pulled it out of my hand, which at the same time made my horse rear and shy and cleared me of the man. I then had only my revolver, and I saw a Zulu right in my course, and rode at him and shot him in the neck. My horse got a stab, and many assegais were thrown at me; but, as I was lying along my horse, they did not hit me. The ground was stony that I was going over, and I soon came to grief; but, as there was no time to think, I was soon up and away again, and took the river in front of me. Many were then escaping, but, not being accustomed to take horses across rivers, they fell and rolled over, as the current was strong. I have had a good deal of experience in swimming horses, and I kept mine from falling, and directly he was in the water I threw myself off and caught hold of the stirrup. The Zulus followed us down and fired at us crossing. Some of the Zulus took the water after us, as our natives stabbed two Zulus just as they reached the Natal side. I never saw Colonel Durnford or George Shepstone after we left the gully or water-wash, and I did not see Henderson after we began our race until I met him next day at Helpmakaar."

An account of the recovery of the colours of the 24th Regiment is furnished by a correspondent on the Zulu frontier, who writes as follows:—

"A party went from our little camp at Rorke's Drift, consisting of Major Black, of the 2-24th Regiment; the Rev. George Smith, chaplain of the forces; Captain Harford, nineteen men, the commandant of Lonsdale's corps, Captain Charles Raw; four men of the Native Mounted Contingent, and Brickhill, the interpreter to the staff. The downward course of the Buffalo River was followed until a crossing place at an almost impassable drift was reached, where many of our brave fellows, after the carnage of Isanhlwana camp, essayed to pass and perished in the attempt. The route was strewn with dead bodies, those of the natives composing the majority, these being either members of the Natal Native Contingent or loyal natives who believed in the supreme power of the Government or the magical effect of the boundary line even to the last. When the steep path leading down the precipitous rocks to the river was reached scouts were posted. A descent was made, and half way down, nearly half a mile from the river, lay the bodies of Adjutant Melville and Lieutenant Coghill. These

were decently interred, and service was performed by the chaplain. Lieutenant Coghill's ring, Adjutant Melville's spurs, and other articles belonging to the brave fellows being carefully taken charge of by their comrades. The path thence to the river was strewn with dead Zulus and various paraphernalia of savage warfare. Arrived at the river, the dead horses, saddles, stirrups, spurs, leggings, charms, and articles of native dress, accidentally or purposely cast off, lying by the roaring stream, foaming over huge boulders, and passing between precipitous cliffs covered with bush and aloes, showed the spot where the rushing torrent and savage foe alike overwhelmed many brave men. About 500 yards below, at the crossing place, Mr. Harbour, of Commandant Lonsdale's corps, succeeded in finding the Queen's colours of the 1-24th, with the pole complete, injured by the action of the rapid stream, but otherwise untouched, the gilt lion and crown surmounting the poles, and the colour case were found by two other of Lonsdale's men a few yards lower down. These colours were borne back at the head of the little cavalcade in triumph, and when Rorke's Drift was reached the soldiers left their dinners or whatever occupation they were engaged upon, overjoyed at the sight of their lost colours regained, and gave their heartiest cheers for the old flag and for Major Black and the volunteers who had recovered them. The major, in a few well-chosen words, then handed the colours to Colonel Glyn amidst loud huzzahs, and the colonel, with heartfelt emotion, on behalf of himself and his regiment, thanked the little band for the noble work they had voluntarily undertaken and successfully performed."

The fort at Helpmakaar is twelve miles from Rorke's Drift, and is now occupied by about 800 men, under Colonel Bray, of the 4th Regiment. They have been suffering much from sickness, having to sleep on wet ground within the ramparts. They are 110 men of the first battalion of the 24th Regiment, and some mounted infantry. Many are clothed in all sorts of attire, one wearing an old sack, others having put on articles of apparel got from the Kaffirs, as their own kits were lost in the camp at Isanhlwana. The building of corrugated iron, shown in one of these illustrations, is the dépôt storehouse at Helpmakaar.

The views of Natal Bay from the Bluff, and of the town of Durban, will be interesting to our readers. Natal Bay is by far the finest natural harbour on the East Coast of South Africa, or between Table Bay and Delagoa Bay, being a land-locked basin of very considerable area, which, although shallow in many places, could be improved immensely by dredging. But, unfortunately for us, a sand bar blocks the entrance, which during and after heavy weather is extremely troublesome, and often dangerous. The now large and rapidly increasing importance of this port, the entrepot for an enormous territory behind and beyond the colony, renders this bar an intolerable nuisance, and the Natal Legislature has taken the matter vigorously in hand, and, under Sir John Coode's directions, is spending large sums of money on harbour works, which, if even only partially successful will prove of immense benefit to all this portion of South Africa. The town of Durban is situated two miles further up the Bay, and is connected with the "point" or port and shipping by a short line of railway.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Duc de Broglie had a grand reception on the 19th inst. His salons were never before so crowded. Among the company were Marshal MacMahon and the Duchess de Magenta.

M. Jules Ferry, the Minister of Public Worship, gave official audience on Monday to the staff of the department under his administration.

In the Chamber on the 18th inst. most of the clauses were voted of a Bill which provides that within a delay of four years normal schools for the instruction of primary schoolmasters and schoolmistresses shall be established in every department of France. M. Paul de Cassagnac's election was on the 19th inst. declared by the Chamber of Deputies to be valid. After an absence of more than eight years, and after successive migrations to Tours, to Bordeaux, and to Versailles, there seems at length to be a reasonable probability of the speedy return of the National Legislature of France to its historical home in Paris. Last Saturday the Chamber of Deputies decided by 330 to 131 votes in favour of convening both Houses of the Legislature in Congress, with a view of revising that article of the Constitution which fixes the seat of the Legislature at Versailles. The House subsequently rejected by 318 votes to 77 the proposal of the Bonapartist deputy, M. Lengle, to order an inquiry into the recent incident concerning the conversion of the Five per Cent Rente. M. Léon Say, in the course of the debate, defended himself against imputations which had been made upon him in connection with the reversion scheme. The Senate on Tuesday voted urgency, or the suspension of the standing orders, on M. Peyrat's motion for the return of the Chambers to Paris. The effect of this is to dispense with the third reading. The proposal was to be submitted on Thursday to the Bureaux.

M. Rénaux's reception at the Academy is fixed for April 3.

M. Tirard, the Minister of Commerce, received yesterday week a deputation from the free trade chambers of commerce, who presented an address urging that the existing treaties of commerce should be maintained, and that with that object the Government should immediately direct their entire attention to the necessary negotiations with foreign Powers. M. Tirard is said to have informed the deputation that his personal sentiments were favourable to the principles enunciated in the address, but he considered himself bound to reserve the opinion of the Cabinet, in whom he begged the deputation to place confidence.—At a meeting held at Rouen on Sunday to concert measures for the relief of the depressed state of trade there, it was resolved to send fifteen working-class delegates to Paris to confer on the subject with the Minister of Commerce and the President.

The ironclad floating battery *Arrogante* foundered off the Hyères Islands on the 19th inst. during a squall. There was a crew of about 120 men on board, of whom forty-seven were drowned.

ITALY.

The King, on the advice of his Ministers, has named twenty-six new Senators. Sixteen of these are deputies or ex-deputies. Four have been elevated to this rank on account of their scientific attainments only.

King Humbert gave on Sunday evening a political state dinner party of an entirely novel character. His Majesty invited all the ex-Ministers living—the chiefs, in short, of all the political parties—to dine together at the Royal table.

A liberal subscription is being made for the sufferers at Szegedin. Among others, Prince Torlonia has given 15,000*fr.*, and Count and Countess Telfener, 3000*fr.*

In the Chamber, on the 19th inst., Signor Depretis said the Ministry had addressed remonstrances to the Porte in regard to the debt, and as the reply was not satisfactory their protests were repeated in more energetic terms.

The monument erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell at the battle of Novara was unveiled on Sunday. The Austrian Colonel von Kell, speaking in the name of the

Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austro-Hungarian army, gave expression to the cordial sentiments of friendship existing between the armies of Austria and Italy.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of Italy has offered a prize of 2500 lire for the best "moral treatise for children to be used in schools in place of the Roman Catholic Catechism."

GERMANY.

The Emperor celebrated his eighty-second birthday last Saturday in the usual manner, but, owing to his Majesty's weak health, the ceremony of receptions was curtailed. The Emperor received in the morning the congratulations of his family, of the leading princes of Germany, and of his household. The only two official persons subsequently admitted were Count Moltke and Prince Bismarck. At four o'clock the Emperor dined with the Empress, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, his sister, and the Grand Duchess of Baden, his daughter, whose husband and children were likewise present. The other Royal personages were entertained by the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess. Later in the evening the Empress gave a soirée.

The Crown Prince and Princess returned to Berlin on the 20th inst. from England.

In the German Parliament yesterday week a discussion took place on a motion proposing the establishment of an independent government in Alsace-Lorraine. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck said he was ready to give Alsace-Lorraine the highest measure of independence consistent with the security of the province in less peaceful times than the present.

The Emperor has subscribed 10,000 marks, equivalent to about £500, towards the fund in aid of the sufferers at Szegedin, and the Empress has contributed 4000 marks to the same fund. A musical entertainment has been given at Berlin this week for the same charitable purpose.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the 18th inst. a motion for the introduction of a bill respecting liberty of religious belief was rejected, but a motion in favour of bringing in a bill to permit civil marriages was adopted. In the sitting on the 19th M. Tisza made a speech opposing the motions brought in by private members for the dispatch of a Committee of the Diet to Szegedin in connection with the catastrophe which has occurred there. He based his opposition on the ground that the requisite relief must be provided without delay. The Government, after examining the recommendations of the scientific and practical men who had been called in, would submit proposals to the Diet for relieving the disaster. The House thereupon rejected all the motions introduced with reference to this question. The House began on Monday the discussion of the bill relating to the formal approval of the Treaty of Berlin. M. Tisza, the President of the Ministry, in opposing a motion brought forward by the Opposition in favour of rejecting the treaty, maintained the view that international treaties concluded by the Crown did not depend for their validity upon the assent of Parliament.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Monday resolved to appoint a committee to draw up and present to the Emperor and Empress a loyal and congratulatory address on the occasion of their Majesty's Silver Wedding.

The floods are spreading in Hungary; more dykes have been destroyed in recent storms, and other towns are threatened with ruin. The Finance Minister has lent the banks in Szegedin 1,200,000 gulden.

RUSSIA.

The German residents in St. Petersburg sat down to a banquet last Saturday in celebration of the Emperor William's birthday, and the proceedings passed off with great *éclat*. The first toast, the health of the Emperor of Russia, was proposed by the German Ambassador, General von Schweinitz. His Excellency, who came straight from the banquet which had been given at the Winter Palace, said—"The longer I fill the honourable office in respect of which I appear to-day in your midst the greater becomes my veneration for the illustrious Monarch of this great Empire. I wish my eloquence could increase in the same degree in order that I might give full expression to my respect, and I would that my voice was loud enough to be heard outside by those who presume to attempt to undermine the friendship which unites our Sovereign with him whose health I now have the honour to propose. They would then perceive that their undertaking is vain, and that this friendship is as firm as ever, indeed, even firmer. Long live his Majesty the Emperor Alexander!" This toast, which was most enthusiastically received, was followed by an oration in honour of the Emperor William, whose health was drunk with equal enthusiasm. The other toasts were "The Crown Prince of Germany," "Prince Bismarck," "Count Moltke," and "The German Army."

While General von Drenteln, the Chief of the Russian Gendarmerie, was passing along the Neva Quay at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, he was twice fired at by a man on horseback; the shots, however, missed him, and his assailant effected his escape.

There has been a renewed outbreak of plague in Russia, in consequence of which a further destruction of houses in Wietlianka has been ordered.

TURKEY.

The Imperial Ottoman Government has notified to M. de Tocqueville that the convention made between the Sublime Porte and him, under date of Jan. 30 last, is null and void for default of execution within the agreed term.

It is officially announced from Athens that at a meeting between the Turkish and Greek Frontier Commissions the former proposed a rectification of the boundary which differed from that set down in the protocol. The Greek Commissioners thereupon declared that it was useless to proceed further, and the meeting broke up. M. Delyannis, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a circular note to the Great Powers invoking their mediation, as provided for by clause 24 of the Treaty of Berlin.

In the Bulgarian Assembly on the 18th inst. the Address was voted in reply to the opening speech of Prince Dondoukoff-Korsekoff. It thanks Russia for her action on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and expresses the conviction that it has been due to love for the country. The organisation of the Principality will be commenced forthwith, and be conscientiously carried out. Allusion is made to the difficulties created by the presence of the Turkish troops in the Balkans, and the doubtful friendship of surrounding States. The position of Eastern Roumelia is described as intolerable. The reading of the Address was followed by cheers for the Czar. The Bulgarian Assembly on Saturday last completed the arrangements for dividing the Constitution into parts to be discussed by the various subdivisions of the Committee of Fifteen, and then adjourned until April 2, when the above-named Committee will present a report to the Assembly.

ROUMANIA.

The bill revising article 3 of the Constitution has passed both Houses of the Legislature by immense majorities. During the debate in the Senate a motion which aimed at a coalition of all shades of the Opposition in order to overthrow the Ministry was rejected by 35 votes against 17.

EGYPT.

A telegram from Cairo states that the Khedive accepts the demand of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières to retain Riaz Pasha as Minister of the Interior. The Ministerial crisis is thus virtually at an end.

At a large meeting of creditors of the Egyptian Government, held on the Bourse at Alexandria on Sunday, a resolution was passed affirming that Egypt had ample revenue to meet all her debts.

According to a telegram from Cairo, Mr. Rivers Wilson will point out in his financial statement that Egypt cannot meet all her engagements, and that, with the exception of the Railway Preference stock, sacrifices will be necessary all round.

Messrs. Rothschild are reported to have remitted to the Egyptian Government £400,000 to pay the arrears of the army.

AMERICA.

President Hayes's message was sent to Congress on Wednesday. It is stated to be very brief, and simply refers to the necessity of summoning the present Session. In consequence of the failure of the army and legislative bills, he again submits the estimates for those departments, while regretting the necessity for an extra Session of Congress. Mr. Samuel J. Randall (Democrat) was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by 144 votes, against 125 obtained by Mr. Garfield, the Republican candidate. Mr. Wright, the candidate of the "Greenback" party, received thirteen votes. A bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of all political disabilities. The Senate, by thirty-five against twenty-eight votes, has tabled a motion for confining the legislation of the extra Session to the passing of the Appropriation Bill.

The Elections Committee of the United States Senate by a party vote has declared that Mr. Bell, Republican, from New Hampshire, is not entitled to a seat in the Senate, the Governor of that State having appointed him while the Legislature was not in session.

Subscriptions have been opened in New York, Chicago, and other places, in aid of the sufferers by the floods in Hungary.

CANADA.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has voted the bill abolishing the Legislative Council. But the bill has been rejected by the Council.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Sydney, dated March 19, states that Sir H. G. R. Robinson has sailed for Wellington on board her Majesty's corvette Emerald, to assume the governorship of New Zealand. The Emerald was escorted by her Majesty's corvette Wolverine, under the command of Commodore Wilson. Previous to his departure his Excellency held a crowded Levée, at which he received a farewell address from both Houses of Parliament. Several thousand persons attended to be presented to his Excellency.

The Infanta Christina, the eldest unmarried daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, is seriously ill at Seville.

The International Maritime Exhibition at Antwerp is to be opened on May 1, 1880.

The President of Bolivia has called the Bolivians to arms, and issued a manifesto against the acts of the Chilean Government, which he described as piracy.

Advices from Jamaica state that the Haytian steamer Michel has been sunk by the steamer Bolivar, and that sixty persons were drowned.

The British residents at Constantinople have forwarded to the Admiralty a sum of £750, subscribed by them to the fund being raised for the relief of those who have suffered by the disaster on board the Thunderer.

The avalanches in Switzerland turn out to have been far more serious than was at first stated. In one village nine houses with all their inmates were carried away, and fifteen persons are reported to have been buried under the snow.

The ship Samuel Plimsoll, 1444 tons, Captain Boaden, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney yesterday week with 465 emigrants, under the supervision of Mr. Pringle Hughes as Surgeon-Superintendent, with Miss Jones in charge of the women.

Nice, following the example of her great rival, Cannes, has instituted an annual regatta, of which the Prince of Wales is the honorary president. The regatta took place on Monday and Tuesday, and, according to a *Daily News* telegram, proved a brilliant affair. There were 162 boats entered. Great interest was taken in the International Yacht Race, in which the Union Jack came in victorious; the Gertrude of London, owned by Mr. Henn, being first, and the Cuckoo, also of London, owned by Mr. Holms Kerr, being second. On Monday night there was a magnificent display of fireworks both on the shore and in the bay. Conspicuous among the 200 boats carrying coloured lanterns was one bearing in enormous letters the legend "To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales."

The Postmaster-General announces that on April 1 next the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to the following British colonies (all of which are in the Postal Union) will be as follows:—India, via Southampton—letters, 4d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 1½d. each; newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; via Brindisi—letters, 6d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 2½d. each; newspapers, 2d. per 4 oz. Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Labuan, via Southampton or via Marseilles—letters, 4d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 1½d. each; newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; via Brindisi—letters, 6d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 2½d. each; newspapers, 2d. per 4 oz. Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bermuda, Gold Coast, Gambia, Lagos, Sierra Leone, and Falkland Islands, by any route or means of conveyance—letters, 4d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 1½d. each; newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz. Letters, &c., addressed to any British colony in the West Indies other than those named above will continue liable to the rates of postage now charged.

This year's congress of the Social Science Association, to be held at Manchester, promises to be a most successful and popular gathering. At a meeting held yesterday week at the Townhall, the Bishop of Manchester presiding, many of the leading public men of the district, including the Bishop of Salford and several members of Parliament, promised their personal support, and an influential committee was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements.

The first premium of £150, offered by the Stoke-on-Trent Council for the best scheme of dealing with the town sewage, has been awarded to Major-General H. Y. D. Scott, C.B., F.R.S., and Mr. Gilbert Redgrave, the architect to the English Commission for the late Paris Exhibition, and a son of Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A. Mr. G. Redgrave was formerly secretary and manager of Scott's Sewage Company (Limited), and it was, therefore, on behalf of that company that the scheme was prepared and sent in for consideration. The second premium of £100 has been awarded to Messrs. Bailey Denton, Son, and North, of London. The scheme adopted comprises irrigation, downward filtration and subsidence, and chemical treatment.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armfield, Henry Thomas, to be Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex.
Baynes, R. Hall; Rector of Toppsfield, Essex.
Beauchamp, Henry Woodroffe; Vicar of Bentley, Suffolk.
Bellamy, Joseph; Vicar of Jurby.
Bernard, Henry Norris; Rector of Ripple, Kent.
Binns, Henry Charles; Vicar of Littleborough-cum-Cottam.
Cater, J.; St. Luke's, Manchester.
Charlton, Edward Brown; Vicar of Elengale.
Cheese, J. A.; Vicar of New Bilton, Rugby.
Cookson, O.; Chaplain to Armley Prison; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Holbeck.
Cotton, Arthur Benjamin; Rector of Hartley-Mauditt.
Crofts, John; Perpetual Curate of Dalton, Lancashire.
Dotson, John; Vicar of Newton Regny, Cumberland.
Dolignon, John William; Rector of Cockley Clay, Norfolk.
Egerton, Brooke de M.; Rector of Uplympe; Vicar of Brackley.
Fisher, G. C.; Vicar of St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness, and Surrogate.
Francis, William; Rector of Atherington.
Graham, M.; Curate of Holy Trinity, South Shields; Vicar of Belmont.
Hall, James Melville; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bickerton, Malpas.
Howell, Thomas Twiss; Rector of Thorpe.
Hudson, Joseph; Vicar of Crosby-on-Eden, Cumberland.
Irby, George Powell; Vicar of Great Doddington, Northants.
Jones, Jonathan; Rector of Alpheton.
Lamplugh, D.; Vicar of Horningsey, near Cambridge.
Law, Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Clacton-on-Sea.
Lewis, Evan; Rector of Llanfair-Talhaiarn; Rural Dean of Denbigh.
Lingle, Thomas; Vicar of All Saints' and Rector of St. John's, Hertford.
O'Brien, Algernon Charles Stafford; Vicar of Long Lane.
Odem, W.; Vicar of St. Simon's, Sheffield.
Ormerod, G. T. B.; Public Preacher in diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Pearson, Edward Lynch; Rector of Castle Camps.
Pollard, George; Vicar of Renwick, Cumberland.
Poole, Thomas Guy Barlow; Vicar of Echinswell and Sydmonton.
Powlett, Ernest Orde, Curate of Alvechurch; Vicar of Eye.
Pritchett, William Henry; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Richards, Joseph; Rector of Creation, Northants.
Roberts, George; Rector of Beechanwell, All Saints'-with-Shingham.
Seacombe, Albert Henry; Rector of Cusop.
Shaw, F. M.; Curate of Huchnall Huthwaite, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
Taylor, W. Frederick; Rector of Stewart Town, Trelawny, Jamaica.
Symons, William; Vicar of St. Paul's, Tavistock.
Tyndale, Edmund Francis Guise; Vicar of Headington, Oxon.
Trevor, Canon; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire.
White, Francis Gilbert; Vicar of Leusden.
Wilkinson, Henry James; Perpetual Curate of Kirkstall, Leeds.
Wilson, Henry; Rector of Kirklington, Cumberland.
Yeatman, H. W.; Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. W. Ridley, Vicar of St. Paul's, Huddersfield, has been appointed Bishop of Caledonia, in British Columbia.

The new church of Carlton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, built on the site of the old one, was opened on the 13th inst.

Mr. Thomas Salt, jun., has been appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner, in the room of George Cubitt, Esq., resigned.

The Duke of Northumberland has promised £10,000, and the Bishop-elect of Durham £3000, towards the foundation of the bishopric of Newcastle.

The Rev. H. W. Tucker, who has been under-secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel since 1865, was yesterday week elected secretary of the society in place of the late Prebendary Bullock.

A deputation from the Church Missionary Society, headed by the Bishop of London, waited on the King of the Belgians, at Marlborough House, last Saturday afternoon, when his Majesty expressed his thanks for the valuable assistance which Dr. Baxter had rendered to the Belgian explorers in Central Africa.

The Bishop of Truro wishes to find a clergyman for a living that is vacant in a healthful part of Cornwall—in moor land surrounded by beautiful country. The value of the living is £35 a year, with two acres of glebe. The population of the parish is in all but thirty-four, and the size 843 acres. Unfortunately, there is no parsonage-house or church.

A handsome canopied tomb, designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, with a beautifully carved recumbent figure of the late Bishop Hamilton upon it, is to be erected on the south of the altar in Salisbury Cathedral, opposite Bishop Poore's tomb, as a memorial to the late Bishop. The figure has been carved by the Hon. and Rev. Bertrand Pleydell Bouverie.

A silver tea and coffee service and chest of plate have been presented by the congregations of St. Alphege and St. Mary's, Greenwich, to the Rev. J. P. Hobson, M.A., and Miss Annie Miller, on their marriage, in appreciation of the zeal evinced by them in the discharge of the parochial matters falling under their respective charge. Mr. Hobson has recently been appointed to the living of Stanstead Abbots, Herts, and Miss Miller is a daughter of Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.

A memorial east window (designed and executed by Messrs. Wailes and Strang, of Newcastle-on-Tyne) has been erected in the parish church of Henley-in-Arden. It consists of five lofty lights, in which are represented figures of our Lord blessing the chalice, and the four Evangelists bearing their gospels. The window is the bequest of the late Daniel M. Hopkins in memory of his father, Nehemiah Hopkins, of Henley-in-Arden.—At the interesting old church of Claverley, Shropshire, a three-light window has been inserted in memory of the late Mrs. Gatacre, of Gatacre, near Bridgnorth, by her children. The subject is the Good Shepherd, and the window is from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street.

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its usual monthly meeting at 7, Whitehall, on the 20th inst., Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. The following grants were voted from the general fund, viz.:—Towards building new churches at Abergynolwyn, in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Merionethshire, £80; Brynwyndham, in the parish of Ystrad-fodwg, Glamorganshire, £150; and Fairwarp St. Mary, in the parish of Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex, £100; rebuilding the churches at Thimbleby, St. Margaret, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, £45; and Treflan, St. Hilary, near Talsam, Cardiganshire, £80; and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Brassington, St. James, near Wandsworth, Derbyshire, £35; Friskney, All Saints', near Boston, Lincolnshire, £50; Hastingleigh, St. Mary, near Ashford, Kent, £35; Maresfield, St. Bartholomew, near Uckfield, Sussex, £50; St. John Baptist, Timber-hill, Norwich, £15; Narbeth, St. Andrew, Pembrokehire, £50; Todenham, St. Thomas-a-Becket, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, £25; and Whetstone, St. John, in the parish of Finchley, Middlesex, £30. A grant of £30 was made from the Mission Buildings Fund towards building a mission church in the parish of St. Stephen, Cardiff.—His Grace the president has appointed Friday, May 23, for the annual general court to be held at 7, Whitehall. The chair will be taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

The Senior Mathematical Scholarship has been awarded to J. R. White, B.A., Worcester (Junior Scholar in 1874): proxime accessit, E. H. Haynes, B.A., Fellow of New College (Junior Scholar in 1875). The Junior Mathematical Scholarship has been awarded to F. W. Watkin, Scholar of Corpus: proxime accessit, A. E. Holme, Scholar of Wadham, and C. H. Sampson, Scholar of Balliol. Lady Herschell's Prize has been awarded to J. C. Bowman, Scholar of Corpus.

The Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarship has been awarded to A. P. Thomas, B.A., late Scholar of Balliol. Honourably mentioned, H. N. Ridley, B.A., Exeter.

The Arnold Prize for an Historical Essay, founded in 1850 in memory of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, has been appropriately awarded to his grandson, W. T. Arnold, B.A., late Scholar of University.

The examiners for the scholarship on the foundation of the late Dean Ireland for the promotion of classical learning and taste, have elected Mr. A. C. Clark, exhibitor of Balliol; proxime accessit, Mr. J. W. Machell, exhibitor of Balliol.

Oxford is emulating Cambridge in extending the University course to women. From the commencement of next October Term ladies will be able to avail themselves of lectures on all, and more than all, the subjects taught to undergraduates. Examinations will test their acquisitions, and exhibitions will reward their proficiency. Except that no provision appears to have been yet made as at Cambridge for communicating to lady candidates the papers set at the ordinary University examinations, the attendants at the lectures will be much in the condition of present unattached students. By the side of this scheme, though independent of it, is another, or rather there two, for the institution of halls in which ladies may reside while attending the lectures. Under the same auspices apparently which befriended Keble College, a hall is to be established in October, with Bishop Wordsworth's daughter for Principal. It seems to be designed particularly for the entertainment of Church of England students. But, with great liberality, provision is to be made for "the liberty of other religious bodies." Another hall will be in working order at the same time, in which science and learning, perhaps, may be supposed to be the primary objects, but with careful conditions for the discipline of a religious English family. In this, which has already chosen very appropriately its name of Somerville Hall, religious equality is one of the bases of the institution.

CAMBRIDGE.

The examiners for the Classical Tripos have published the Class List, as follows:—

Class I.—Arnold and Tottenham, Trinity, eq.; Dougan, St. John's; Sing, Christ's; Bendal, Caius, and Gill, Magdalene, eq.; West, Trinity; Dale, Trinity Hall, and Herford, Trinity, eq.; Felton, Clare, and Gray, Queens, eq.; Mason, Trinity; Bernard, Trinity, and Luckham, Emmanuel, eq.; Carr, Caius, and Wood, King's.

Class II.—Chance, Trinity, Coombes, St. John's, Millar, Trinity, Sergeant, Christ's, and Young, Trinity, eq.; Cunningham, Pembroke, Evans, Clare, Hill, St. John's, and Moser, Jesus, eq.; Munley, Emmanuel; Woodward, St. Catherine's; Kreech, Emmanuel, and Rose, Christ's, eq.; Deedes, Jesus; Powell, Trinity; Fletcher, Pembroke, Harrison, Corpus Christi, and Lee, St. John's, eq.; Rose, Sidney Sussex, and Trevor-Jones, Trinity Hall, eq.; Hetherington, Emmanuel, Hill, Trinity, and Scott, Pembroke, eq.; Binney and Powell, King's, eq.; Tanqueray, Magdalene; Wawn, Jesus.

Class III.—Wilson, Corpus Christi; Wright, Trinity Hall; Williams, Magdalene; Armour, Magdalene, and Palmer, Downing, eq.; Nightingale, Emmanuel; Lewis, Trinity, Rogers, Sidney Sussex, and Smith, St. Catherine's, eq.; Routh, Corpus Christi; Boyd, Caius; Heywood, Corpus Christi, and Johnstone, Jesus, eq.; Finch, St. John's; Male, Christ's; Paterson, Emmanuel; Bourne, King's, and Light, St. John's, eq.; More, Christ's; Browne, St. John's, and Earle, St. Catherine's, eq.
Egrotant.—Morris, Sidney Sussex; Ryle, King's; Scratchley, Clare; Williamson, St. Catherine's.

Mr. C. W. Moule, M.A., Senior Fellow of Corpus Christi, has been appointed to the tutorship of that college, vacated by Dr. Permore on his appointment to the mastership.

A meeting of the Fox Club will be held at Brooks's to-day.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Picard, V.C., has been created a Companion of the Bath.

Mr. Beresford-Hope has been unanimously elected a trustee of the British Museum, in room of the late Earl Russell.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Charles Arthur Turner, who has been recently appointed Chief Justice of Madras.

Mr. Edward William Ravenscroft, C.S.I., of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed a member of Council at the Presidency of Bombay, in succession to Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I.

Colonel Robert Biddulph, C.B., has been appointed to be her Majesty's Commissioner for arranging the payment to be made to the Porte under the Annex to the Convention of June 4, 1878.

Mr. Bright has promised to attend the town's meeting at which the members for Birmingham will deliver their addresses to their constituents, to be held at the Townhall on the Wednesday in Easter week.

The distinguished service rewards vacated by Lieutenant-Generals Daubeney and Pearson and Major-General Dwyer have been awarded to Colonel Wood, V.C., C.B., 90th Regiment; Major-General Shipley, C.B., and Colonel Woods, 8th Regiment.

Captain A. W. White, R.A., has been appointed to be one of the Secretaries for Experiments to the Director of Artillery; Captain P. L. M. Skinner, R.A., succeeds Captain White on the Executive Staff of the Experimental Establishment, Shoeburyness.

The appointment of Governor of Guernsey has been given to Colonel A. A. Nelson, C.B., late of the Depot Battalion, and on the staff at Gibraltar. Colonel Nelson will be remembered as having been in command of the troops during the rebellion in Jamaica.

Mr. O'Reilly, the senior member for the county of Longford, has accepted the appointment of Assistant Commissioner under the Intermediate Education Act of last Session. As the office is one of emolument under the Crown, Mr. O'Reilly will have to vacate his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Robert Giffen, chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, was examined on Monday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the question of gold and silver hall-marking. Mr. Giffen expressed his opinion in favour of the abolition of compulsory hall-marking, with the view of stimulating manufacture; and he believed that if the process were made voluntary all the advantages possessed now would be retained.

The President of the Board of Trade has offered to Captain Sir George Nares, R.N., K.C.B., the appointment of one of the professional advisers of the board, vacant by the death of Vice-Admiral G. A. Bedford. Sir George Nares is at present serving in command of her Majesty's ship Alert, in the Pacific; and Captain Maclear has been ordered to join the Alert on the first opportunity of communicating, in order to relieve Sir George Nares.

The *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—Mr. Arthur Francis Gresham Leveson-Gower to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; Mr. Godfrey Davison Bland, of the Foreign Office, to be an Acting Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service while employed abroad; Mr. Charles Stewart Scott, now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Coburg; and Mr. Arthur George Vansittart to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.



THE ZULU WAR: RETREAT OF FUGITIVES FROM ISANHLWANA ACROSS THE BUFFALO RIVER.

FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT W. W. LLOYD, 24TH REGIMENT, AND LIEUTENANT SMITH-DORRIEN, 95TH REGIMENT.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have known in my time a good many Special Correspondents of leading journals. Indeed, I have these eight-and-twenty years past been honoured by the friendship of the very oldest of all the Specials—Mr. Charles Lewis Gruneisen, who was correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Spain, and in the first Carlist war, forty-five years ago. The majority of war Specials have seen some curious ups and downs in their career. To be occasionally in imminent peril of being hanged as spies or shot by a chance bullet; to be prostrated by fever, ague, or dysentery; to go in rags and to want a crust of bread while their pockets were filled with gold;—all these are commonly looked for and cheerfully undergone vicissitudes in the life of a Special Correspondent; but I question whether any one of the craft has ever borne his burden with a lighter heart than has Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the *Daily News*, who comes to the front with an article, entitled "Plain Words about the Afghan Question," in the first number of Mr. Yates's new magazine "Time." It is not my business to review magazines, old or new; it is only concerning Mr. Archibald Forbes personally that I am speaking; and I do so with feelings of the warmest and sincerest admiration. He wrote this article about the Afghan Question not in London but at Mandalay, in Burmah, on the tenth of last February. He was then fresh from campaigning in Afghanistan; and by this time I apprehend he is in Zululand. In the course of nine years he has made six campaigns, including three trips to India. A wonderful journalist, I take it, this still (happily) young Scot, who, as modest as he is brave, jestingly speaks of himself as "a football of journalism and a shuttlecock of Bellona." He is something more, and a great deal more, to my thinking.

Mr. Muybridge, official photographer to the United States Government, has been so kind as to send me from San Francisco a series of photographs which I have no hesitation in qualifying as astonishing. They illustrate, in about fifty different pictures taken from life, the exact attitude of "the Horse in Motion." Thus we see Mr. Stanford's "Abe Edgington" walking at a fifteen-minute gait (harnessed to a trotting-wagon) over the Palo Alto track; "Mahomet" cantering at an eight-minute pace; the before-named "Abe Edgington" trotting at the speed of a mile in eight minutes; "Occident" trotting at the rate of two minutes twenty seconds to the mile; and "Sallie Gardner" running a mile in one minute forty seconds. Sallie's performances are photographically chronicled in twelve vignettes. The negatives were taken at intervals of twenty-seven inches of distance and about the twenty-fifth part of a second of time; and illustrate the consecutive positions assumed during twenty-seven inches of progress and during a single stride of the mare. The time of the exposure of each negative was less than the two-thousandth part of a second.

I am not at all "horsey," save from a graphically-anatomical point of view, and I am totally ignorant of the name of the winner of the Derby of 1835 and that of the favourite for the Derby of 1879. But I shall have these wonderful photographs of Mr. Muybridge bound in quarto form to keep the best of all good company on my shelves with my Stubbs and my Markham, my Gamgee, my Edward Mayhew, my Lupton, my Samuel Sidney, and especially my "Stonehenge." I wonder whether the learned editor of the *Field* has seen the San Francisco photos. I am anxious to know, because in his valuable work "The Horse, in the Stable and the Field," Mr. Walsh has demonstrated, in a series of interesting diagrams, the vast difference between the received or pictorial interpretation of the horse's gallop, and the correct but unrepresented aspect of the same. The pace known as the gallop has been defined as "a succession of leaps;" but in Muybridge's unanswerable photos the gallops appear to be a combination of hops, skips, and jumps. Very truly, again, does "Stonehenge" remark that "to represent the horse pictorially in a perfectly correct manner is almost impossible." This observation is fully borne out by Muybridge's photographs, which are not pictorial, but literally realistic, and in which nearly every attitude of the galloping horse is grotesquely awkward and ungainly. A picture of the race for the Derby is thus, so far as the "cracks" are concerned, an inaccurate performance; but a picture of the "field" as it really is would be an extremely ungrateful production. Score one for Art here. It is possible to improve upon Nature.

"Col. G—" cracks with military terseness and precision three of the nuts propounded last week. The "Princess Cariboo" or Caraboo was a shameless female impostor, who made her appearance with a cock-and-bull story almost as wondrous as George Psalmanazar's of "Formosa" notoriety, at Almondsbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1817. The Princess swindled tradespeople right and left; and a notice of her exploits is given in "Hone's Every Day Book," vol. 2. My correspondent adds that there is a slight resemblance between the story of Kaspar Hauser (the assassination of whom at least was genuine) and the scheme of Her Highness the Princess Cariboo. The "Fortunate Youth" was an impudent stripling who flourished more than half a century ago, and who pretended that he had been the heir of an immensely wealthy old gentleman whom he had met by accident. On his bare assertion he obtained large sums of money. From one end of the kingdom to the other everybody talked about the "Fortunate Youth;" and, as he was a minor, it was gravely proposed that he should be made a ward in Chancery. He was soon detected; but I cannot remember to have read that he was punished, as he deserved to be for his lying and swindling.

Touching the "Island of Bonaparte." This island was and is in the Indian Ocean, S.W. of the Isle of France (Mauritius). Prior to the Great French Revolution the Island was called Bourbon; during the ascendancy of Napoleon it was christened Bonaparte. It was captured by a British expedition in 1810, and we restored to it its Bourbonic appellation. It went back to French keeping at the Peace, and remained the Island of Bourbon until the Revolution of 1848, when it was re-christened the island of Réunion.

As for "Old Booty," he is the hero of one of the most appalling ghost stories ever narrated. I would rather not tell the tale of "Old Booty" in all its detail. A Sunday or two since I happened to be dining at the house of a gentleman at Maida-vale, who to his many accomplishments adds those of a painter. He has a spacious studio full of rare and curious things, including a pair of human skeletons pendant from the walls. One of these grisly portents was clad in the uniform of a grenadier of Napoleon's Old Guard; the other in the *varouse* and *képi* of a French soldier in the war of 1870. I know not whether the presence of the skeletons had any influence over the minds of the guests (ten in number), but I do know that we sat from nine p.m. until long past midnight telling ghost stories. When I mention that among the narrators Mr. J. L. Toole made our flesh creep, that Mr. F. Burnand caused the hair of such of us as were not bald to stand on end, and that Captain Hawley Smart (with a horri-

fyng story of the ghost of an Adjutant on a white horse) made our blood run cold, you may imagine what an evening we passed. I shudder now to think of it.

It was while I was riding home (shivering) in a hansom that the old, old story of "Old Booty" once more occurred to me. Where had I remembered it last? Curiously enough, in February, 1877, off the Island of Stromboli in the Mediterranean, as I was journeying from Athens to Marseilles. There is, you will remember, a huge fissure in the flank of the volcano of Stromboli, from which gap smoke and sometimes fire issues. I remembered that in Charles the Second's time the captain of a ship who landed at Stromboli with some of his men saw the presentment of a friend of his, residing in Wapping, and known as "Old Booty," running, with a very pale and haggard expression of countenance, and with no clothes on, right into the flame-emitting rent in the side of the Burning Mountain. Stromboli has always been thought to be one of the entrances to the Inferno. At that precise moment of time (so the story goes) "Old Booty" was dying at his house at Wapping. All this and many other dreadful things were duly sworn to by the Captain and his crew in the Court of King's Bench in an action for libel brought by the Widow Booty. The story, my correspondent "A. K." is good enough to tell me, is related in detail in a book called "One of the Thirty," edited by Hargreave Jennings (author of "The Rosicrucians," &c.).

I offer no nuts to crack for next week; in fact, there will not be any more nuts—in this column at least. To set the puzzles has been to me these last few weeks past a source of much entertainment; and I may venture to hope that the problems have afforded some amusement, and perhaps a little instruction, to a considerable section of my readers. On the other hand, I have other readers to whom the nuts are distasteful—who prefer gossip to curious information, and who have told me so in such a very plain manner that in policy and politeness I defer to their objections. Next week I will tell how sleeves are worn; on what day Lady Blamey gives her next garden party; how much the last milliner's bill of the Hon. Miss Caroline Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs amounted to, and what My Lord Duke said to Mr. Jerningham when that gentleman's gentleman brought his Grace his chocolate at 9.30 a.m. I don't know anything about these matters; but that will be rather an advantage than otherwise. G. A. S.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

If brevity be the soul of wit, then should the House of Lords be pronounced the wittier Chamber of Parliament. The debate on the Zulu War could not well have been briefer than it was on Tuesday. True, the ground had been considerably cleared the day before. The Duke of Cambridge on Monday maintained with emphasis that he had no recollection whatever of having received last year the appeal thus referred to in a recent despatch from Lord Chelmsford:—

In June last I mentioned privately to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the strain of prolonged anxiety, both physical and mental, was even then telling on me. What I felt then I feel still more now.

His Royal Highness added that Lord Chelmsford had sent him a communication of this kind in February last, and that he had anticipated his Lordship's wish by sending four General officers on the first opportunity to the Cape. Thus it came about that Sir Bartle Frere was the chief object of attack when a brilliant House assembled on Tuesday. As has not infrequently been the case of late, since the number of peers who can make themselves audible has been conspicuously increased, Royalty was well represented. The King of the Belgians occupied a chair in front of the Throne. On the customary cross-bench sat the Prince of Wales and his brothers, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught; whilst in the gallery to the left of the Throne the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Mary, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Christian were to be observed. In fine, the gathering was illustrious and large. It devolved on Earl Cadogan, with his usual distinctness of delivery, to commence the proceedings rather significantly by informing their Lordships that the Colonial Secretary had received a private telegram from Sir Bartle Frere to the effect that—"there ought to be at hand a second in command, capable of taking up his work in all departments if necessary, as provisional Governor and as High Commissioner, as well as General." The Marquis of Lansdowne then became the cynosure of all eyes as he moved in a clearly reasoned speech the resolution which virtually asked for a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. Thus was the motion worded:—

That this House, while willing to support her Majesty's Government in all necessary measures for defending the possessions of her Majesty in South Africa, regrets that the ultimatum which was calculated to produce immediate war should have been presented to the Zulu King without authority from the responsible advisers of the Crown, and that an offensive war should have been commenced without imperative and pressing necessity or adequate preparation; and the House regrets that after the censure passed upon the High Commissioner by her Majesty's Government in the despatch of March 19, 1879, the conduct of affairs in South Africa should be retained in his hands.

Lord Cranbrook was the first to give the keynote of the reasons why the Government would oppose the resolution. The Secretary for India warmly eulogised Sir Bartle Frere for his past services in India and elsewhere, and argued that as he was an administrator of proved capacity, and especially acquainted with the affairs of South Africa, he ought not to be recalled for one mistake, which had been duly censured by the Government. This was also the gist of the short but effective addresses of Earl Cadogan, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Prime Minister, who spoke with habitual force and animation, and who had the satisfaction of referring to the support which the Earl of Carnarvon gave in his speech to the policy pursued by Sir Bartle Frere. Lord Blackford was the first to speak in support of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the other peers who also complained of the rule of Sir Bartle Frere as arbitrary were Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Kimberley (who joined in questioning the wisdom of annexing the Transvaal), the Duke of Somerset (to whose "rich humour" Lord Beaconsfield made passing reference), and Earl Granville, who answered the Ministerial defence of Sir Bartle Frere by declaring that "he has disregarded your instructions; and if he continues in office you will not only encourage him, but encourage other Governors to take a high-handed policy, leaving it to you either to approve or disapprove of the acts after they have been done." Notwithstanding the Opposition philippics, the strength of the majority supporting the Ministry was shown by their negating the motion by 156 to 61 votes.

The lively scene lately brought about by Mr. E. Jenkins in his endeavour to open a premature debate on a phase of the Zulu Question gave promise of a somewhat animated discussion of Sir Charles Dilke's Zulu motion in the House of Commons; but we are unable to say in our early edition whether this promise is likely to be fulfilled, as the hon. Baronet's resolution, identical in spirit with Lord Lansdowne's motion in the Upper House, was not to be introduced until Thursday

evening. Mr. Hanbury, it should be stated, had announced that he would move "The previous question," and Colonel Mure that he would propose to add the words, "Notwithstanding the full information they had received of the strength of the Zulu army, and the warnings they had received from Sir Bartle Frere that hostilities were unavoidable."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had to have recourse to a short morning sitting last Saturday to expedite the passing of the Estimates through the Lower House; and the right hon. Baronet has promised to make his financial statement on Thursday next. With regard to the Easter Holidays, Sir Stafford Northcote proposes that the House should sit on the Monday and Tuesday of Passion Week, and should separate on April 8 till the 17th. To refer to the measures and questions discussed during the past week, they have been of the usual miscellaneous nature. It was with satisfaction hon. members heard the clear accents of Mr. Bright, albeit the right hon. gentleman simply asked for information regarding the protection tariff of Canada, which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach assured him had been agreed to without communication with the Home Government. The Attorney-General has succeeded in getting his exceedingly mild Bribery Bill read the second time, in spite of Sir Charles Dilke's perseverance with an amendment. Sir Henry James initiated a fruitless conversation yesterday week on the Judicature Acts. Cyprus was not only the theme of ironical comment on the part of the Duke of Somerset and an earnest defence from Lord Salisbury in the Upper Chamber yesterday week, but the Mediterranean acquisition gave rise to a spirited debate in the House of Commons on Monday, Sir Charles Dilke, the inexhaustible bottle of the House, pouring out his caustic eloquence on the island, Mr. Bourke labouring in its defence, and Sir William Harcourt joining in the fray against the Government, whom the Chancellor or the Exchequer justified in the matter. The Commons were on Tuesday quite eclipsed by the House of Lords; but yet indulged in a quiet discussion of Mr. B. Samuelson's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Agricultural Holdings Act, which motion was defeated by 166 to 115 votes. Wednesday was devoted to the consideration of Sir Joseph McKenna's bill to repeal the old Act of the Irish Parliament preventing certain "unlawful assemblies" for framing petitions to Parliament. At the suggestion of Mr. Lowther, Sir J. McKenna withdrew the measure with the view of bringing in another in an amended form. The same morning the House of Lords sat for a few minutes to pass the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill through all its stages.

Lord Brooke has been elected without opposition as member for East Somerset.

Bradwell Hall, near Coggeshall, Essex, the residence of Mr. Henry Brunwin, has been destroyed by fire.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be opened to the public on and after Monday next, on the usual days.

At the Wicklow Assizes on Monday one of the learned Judges, in reply to an observation of counsel, described the dearth of legal business as disastrous to all parties.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, on Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Carlyle was unanimously re-elected president for the ensuing year.

The Government broker has bought on account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt £20,000 Reduced Three per Cents at 95½.

The *Sheffield Independent* is informed that the Duke of Norfolk intends erecting a new church and schools for the Roman Catholics of Hands worth district.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a number of further appointments to the 24th Regiment, to fill up the vacancies caused by the losses of the regiment at Isanhlwana.

It is announced that the Government has accepted the proposal of the Eastern Telegraph Company to lay an extension cable from Aden to Port Durban, placing London in direct communication with Natal and Cape Town.

A variety of birthday cards, greatly differing in size and form, some chastely elegant and others quaintly humorous, but all charming and in good taste, have been produced by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Mr. Frederick Martin, the well-known statistical writer, and the compiler of the "Statesman's Year-Book," has received a pension of £100 per annum from the Civil List, in acknowledgment of his services to literature and statistical science.

On Monday the entrance basin of the new Ramsden Dock, Barrow-in-Furness, was opened and entered by the Barrow and Glasgow steamer *Ariadne*. The basin is 9½ acres in extent, and gives access to the Ramsden and Cavendish Docks, in course of construction. It will be used for the cattle-ships of the projected American line.

Last week the Cornish mackerel fishery was very successful. The *Cornish Telegraph* narrates a singular take of birds. On a St. Ives fishing-boat hauling in her nets on Friday morning, the 21st inst., in addition to about one hundred mackerel, there were four hundred gulls, kittiwakes, and "murs" in the meshes. One hundred were alive and were liberated.

His Grace the Archbishop of York on Tuesday opened a new building at Scarborough called the St. Paul's Mission House. The edifice is in Regent-street, a poor but extensive neighbourhood. It is intended to serve as a coffee-house, with reading and recreation-room, class-rooms, and similar accommodation.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—Thomas H. B. Carbis, chief gunner's mate, and James Lewis, quartermaster, of H.M.S. *Invincible*; N. J. Potter, gunner's mate, of H.M.S. *Implacable*; Edward Morey, able seaman, of H.M.S. *Royal yacht Victoria* and *Albert*; Thomas Jones, able seaman, of H.M.S. *Royal yacht Osborne*; Edward Carpenter, boatman, and George Ford, commissioned boatman, of H.M.S. *Coastguard*.

Subscriptions continue to pour in to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the distress caused by the floods in Hungary, and £5000 have been remitted to Herr von Tisza, the Minister President, at Buda-Pesth, for distribution among the sufferers. The Prince of Wales has sent to the Austrian Ambassador a cheque for £100, with a letter expressing his sincere sympathy with the sufferers, and stating that he has not forgotten, and never will forget, the warm and cordial reception he met with in Hungary in 1873. The directors of the Bank of England have contributed £200 to the fund. Among the other liberal donors are—Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons £500, Messrs. Baring Brothers £500, the Marquis of Salisbury £100, Messrs. Stern Brothers £105, the Baron de Stern £100, Messrs. F. Huth and Co. £105, Mr. J. F. Flemmich £100, Messrs. Coutts and Co. £105, Messrs. Fröhling and Goschen £100, and Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, £100.

NOVELS.

The touch of a vanished hand, if there were no other cause, would constrain one to pass lightly over whatever might appear open to censure in *Black, but Comely*, by G. J. Whyte-Melville (Chapman and Hall), a novel which, in each of its three volumes, very clearly proves that the author when he met with his fatal accident was still in the plenitude of those powers which, whether he wrote prose or verse, never failed to collect about him a circle of delighted admirers. As regards criticism, it will be sufficient to say that this last work of his, if it do not exhibit him at his very best, is quite equal, if not superior, to the average of its predecessors. It contains a story founded upon the fictitious "adventures of Jane Lee." She is a sort of foundling, and of gipsy origin. When a mere infant in arms, she is taken by her mother into the thick of a villainous crowd assembled in Old Bailey to see a murderer hanged. The mother is crushed to death; and the baby, passing through a score of hands, is left at last in the custody of a Jew, who is also, figuratively, a good Samaritan. He, though a money-lender, has a heart concealed somewhere about his person, takes her home, and, with the assistance of his equally philanthropic or philopadic wife, takes care of her, treats her as a favourite daughter, and brings her up, giving her an almost lady-like education, until she arrives at some twenty years of age. She is "black, but comely." The blackness, however, applies chiefly to her hair and eyes; the comeliness is of more general application. She soon has "two strings to her bow," or, in other words, two beaux at her feet. But, though she is left with but five hundred pounds in prospect for her worldly wealth, she cannot be induced at the first to throw in her lot with either of her suitors. Ultimately, however, she marries them both; but there is nothing bigamous about the double alliance. In the meanwhile, she is gipsy-born and must therefore roam; she is ambitious and must therefore soar aloft. With her queenlike, queen-of-Sheba-like, beauty, as well as other natural endowments and acquired powers, she considers herself likely to succeed upon the stage. She makes a very bold attempt, which exposes her to insult; and the insult drives her to seek tranquillity for her ruffled spirit in a solitary walk, during which she encounters a ruffianly young man, himself a gipsy, who recognises her by her initials, tattooed in infancy upon her arm, and instead of "knifing" her, as he was about to do, gives her a polite invitation to come and see her gipsy-relatives in their camp hard by. She accepts, and is presented in due form to an elderly ruffian, whom the gipsies acknowledge as their king or "patron," and who turns out to be her father. He is, by profession, partly horse-dealer, or horse-stealer, or whatever a gipsy's proper vocation may be, and partly a prize-fighter, a terrible creature, very strong as regards his body and his language and his beverages, and a notorious "hard hitter." He appears to be more charmed than she with the discovery of their relationship; and, notwithstanding what poets and others have taught us about the mysterious instinct which causes daughters, however "black but comely," to recognise and cling to parents, however long estranged and however given to catharsis, gin, and evil ways, she devotes all her energies to escaping from her affectionate but dishonest and ferocious relatives. She has been told that it will be as much as her life is worth to escape or to marry a Gorgio—that is, apparently, any person who is not a gipsy—but she nevertheless does both; and one of the best scenes in the book is that in which a description is given of how she was carried off triumphantly, under the very nose of her most truculent kinsman, by a young squire, whose horse she mounts with him, and is borne away into safety, as distressed damsels were borne in the good old times by knights errant on quest of adventure. Of course, she marries him; but, unfortunately, they do not "live happy ever after." She obtains admission into the society where fashionable ladies and wicked lords abound; one of those wicked lords pays court to her; the demon of jealousy is roused in her husband's bosom; he rides recklessly, under that influence, in a hurdle-race, and falls a victim to injudicious riding, traceable to conjugal disturbances, in the flower of his youth. The widow, left in circumstances of modest comfort rather than affluence, is persecuted by the most ferocious young scoundrel among her gipsy relatives and tortured by the performance of filial duties towards her gin-sodden father, until she flies for refuge to a certain seaport town, where she becomes a nurse at a hospital. Here she meets once more the really noble-minded parson, whose love she had formerly scorned, and whom she had certainly not used well; here she is stabbed by her ferocious young relative, who is engaged in robbing the heroic parson; here she recovers from her wounds, and in due time fits upon her bow her second string. That is to say, she fits her second wedding-ring upon her slender fourth finger. And so her adventures end, to the great satisfaction of the exemplary parson and to the intense disgust of the wicked lord.

The other side of the Atlantic, if the internal evidence were just a little stronger, might appear entitled to claim whatever credit belongs to the authorship, though it is probably altogether English, of *Elizabeth Eden*, by M. C. Bishop (Sampson Low and Co.), a novel extending through three well-filled volumes, and maintaining, for the most part, the same moderate level of interest and merit from beginning to end. The heroine, Elizabeth Eden, is, at the opening of the story, a beautiful young woman, married to a squire, an elderly squire, "older by three years than her own father." The navigator who has some familiarity with the ocean of romance, therefore, at once perceives, or seems justified in preparing to perceive, breakers ahead. But on this occasion all apprehensions of the kind are ill-founded; fatty degeneration of the heart, or something else, equally fatal and accompanied by similar symptoms, carries off the sexagenarian or septuagenarian early in the first volume, and the lovely Mrs. Eden is left a widow, open to flirtations or proposals, or both, without any fear of conjugal disarrangement. But love hangs fire terribly; and page after page is filled with not very interesting scenes in which young ladies who talk slang are conspicuous, a hurdle-race with "ladies up" is run, a little child is gallantly rescued from impending destruction, the affairs of certain annuitants occupy attention, mortgages and sales of estates are the topics of discussion, and a feat of humanity is performed by a handsome Swiss governess. Then the plot begins to thicken; for that Swiss governess, whom it may be best to designate by her not very euphonious Christian name of Alphonsine, has a deep purpose in becoming governess to an English family, and is connected, in a manner upon which it is unnecessary to dwell, with the lovely Mrs. Eden, who, however, has no idea, at the outset, of the connection. And so we reach the end of the first volume. The second begins with some promise of brisk love-making; for, at the twenty-third page, there is the appearance of a hero who "clasped Elizabeth with wild pressure to his heart, and covered her bent head with eager kisses." Yet, sad to say, "it was a shallow passion," as plainly appears before long: for Elizabeth Eden falls ill, and Alphonsine nurses her. The hero, calling to ask after Elizabeth, is brought into constant communication with Alphonsine. Moreover, the hero is a sort of religious enthusiast who burns to convert his fellow-creatures, when, like Alphonsine, they require

conversion. Alphonsine, besides, is very handsome; and the conversion of a handsome young woman is said to be an exceedingly dangerous undertaking. At any rate, things come to such a pass that Elizabeth Eden, coming down stairs before she is fairly convalescent to receive a visit from the hero, walks unexpectedly into the drawing-room and discovers him and Alphonsine in a situation which vividly recalls the famous "Huguenot" of Mr. Millais. Tableau! And Alphonsine, not content with having "converted" to herself Mrs. Eden's inconstant lover, now proceeds to proclaim herself the rightful heiress of the property which Mrs. Eden is enjoying. Tableau! again. Exit Mrs. Eden, retiring to her own room; exit Alphonsine, on foot and not in a carriage placed at her service for her immediate departure; exit the hero on horseback, feeling, as he well might feel, "unhappier than a rated hound." Elizabeth Eden now appears to be in bad case, as regards not only her affairs of the heart, but also her affairs of the purse; for she is supplanted in the hero's affections by Alphonsine, and in her property by Alphonsine's mother, who proves to be entitled to Edenhurst. But novelists, fortunately, have at their command enchantments whereby heroines at the very lowest ebb of their fortunes may be suddenly set afloat upon the full tide of happiness and prosperity; they can hold in reserve a noble sub-hero to whom the perfidious hero is, whether in locks, or moral qualities, or worldly possessions, as a Satyr to Hyperion for desirability. Hence it happens that, while Alphonsine and the double-dealing hero are plagued with all manner of troubles, Elizabeth Eden comes off triumphant, and obtains for her husband the sub-hero, who, if he had not suddenly vanished altogether at the commencement of the story and remained in obscurity for an unconscionably long while, might lay claim to the title of hero-in-chief, as he certainly is in reality. He is a magnanimous and a magnificent personage. Some faint conception of his magnificence may be derived from the statement that he "was owner of estates in Hungary and Sussex and Lancashire, which were worth perhaps two millions sterling, and gave him an income rare for a country squire. For lineage he was premier of his class. He traced descent through Norman times and Domesday survey to Eorladermen and Thegus, coeval with St. Wilfrid." He is in the end, if not at the beginning, a staunch Roman Catholic; Elizabeth Eden dutifully follows him into the fold of that Church; and, if the novel have a moral, it seems to be that she did the very best thing she could do. At any rate, the treacherous hero, the red-hot Protestant, is represented as a poor, shilly-shallying creature, for all his excellent gifts and impulses.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The National Bank has opened subscription lists at all its branches for an Irish testimonial to the Very Rev. Dr. Newman on his elevation to the Cardinalate.

The Albert and Battersea Bridges, and also Chelsea Bridge, will be thrown open to the public, free of toll, in a few weeks. The sum agreed to be paid for the Albert and Battersea Bridges by the Metropolitan Board of Works is £170,000.

A numerously attended meeting of the London engineers, now on strike, was held last Saturday evening, at which a resolution was passed expressing a determination to continue the struggle.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says it has been determined to reorganise Jews' College. The council are in search of a site near University College, London, to establish a new institution for the training of ministers exclusively.

At the anniversary Festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital held on Tuesday night—Baron de Worms in the chair—the subscriptions announced on account of the building fund and the current expenses amounted to upwards of £15,000.

Mr. Philip Cazenove, who, in consequence of ill-health, has resigned the chairmanship of the committee of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, has given to the hospital as a parting gift the sum of £1000.

The sixty-sixth anniversary festival on behalf of the funds of the London Orphan Asylum was held on Monday evening at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Kemp Welsh. The secretary was able to announce a list of subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to about £2500.

A public meeting to advocate the claims of the Teachers' Orphanage and Benevolent Fund—established by the National Union of Elementary Teachers—was held last week at the London Institution, under the presidency of the Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

At the annual meeting of the Middle-Class School Corporation it was announced that arrangements have been made with the City Guilds and London Institute for the purpose of promoting technical education, and that the latter body contemplate the establishment of a college for technical education.

A four-horse coach will begin running on April 7 between the White Horse Cellars, Piccadilly, and Thames Ditton, Surrey, making a journey to and from London daily. This is not, as stated in the dailies, the first coach of the season, the Box-hill coach taking the start of it.

A new block of warehouses have been built on the site of All Hallows church, in Bread-street, and on the corner one has been erected a medallion and memorial stone with this inscription:—John Milton, born in Bread-street, 1608; baptised in the Church of All Hallows, which stood here ante 1878.

Miss Arabella Buckley gave the eighth of her "Popular Lectures on Natural Science" last Saturday at Dr. Channing-Pearce's Geological Museum, Brixton Rise. "The History of a Piece of Coal" formed the subject of an able and interesting geological sketch. The Channing-Pearce collection furnished an ample variety of fine fossils in illustration of the subject.

A horticultural display is to be among the attractions of the approaching International Agricultural Exhibition at Kilburn. Entries for all classes of exhibits, other than live stock and farm produce, finally close on April 1, and applications for space should be addressed to the secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, 12, Hanover-square, W.

A deputation from the committee of the council of the Cremation Society of England has had an interview with the Home Secretary and explained the principles upon which they propose to establish cremation in the United Kingdom. Mr. Cross suggested that a bill should be introduced into Parliament, with a view of determining the matter upon a legal basis.

Yesterday week evening the anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London was celebrated at Willis's Rooms—Lord Reay in the chair. The Netherlands Minister, in responding for the foreign guests, expressed a hope that both Great Britain and Holland would adhere to the principles of Free Trade, even without reciprocity.

The Westminster Pupil Teachers' Association met last Saturday at the Grosvenor Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., when prizes were distributed to successful

competitors in science, language, domestic economy, and needlework. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., expressed his hearty sympathy with the aim of the association—to encourage pupil teachers in self-improvement; and Baroness Biddell-Coutts, as one of its principal supporters, stated that the result of its operations had been very satisfactory. Lord Hatherley was among the speakers.

Before the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved last Saturday, a case involving a point as to the definition of the word "counterfeit," in connection with a conviction for uttering counterfeit sovereigns, was argued. The milling of the coins had been filed off, and the edges were then freshly indented. The Court held that this act made the sovereigns counterfeit, and confirmed the conviction.

Lady F. Cavendish, in the absence of Mrs. Gladstone through illness, distributed the prizes at the St. Luke's, Millwall, Schools on Monday evening. The Vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. Hewlett, and other gentlemen interested in education in the east of London, took part in the proceedings. The boys' department in this school at the last examination by her Majesty's inspector passed within a fraction of 97 per cent of those presented.

A substantial addition was made on Tuesday to the George-yard Ragged Schools, which are situated in George-yard, Whitechapel, by the opening of a new floor. From the opening statement of Mr. George Holland, the superintendent, it appeared that the work for the improvement and amelioration of the elder girls and young women of the district was begun in June, 1876, by Miss Brown, who had gathered around her thirty girls and young women.

At the general meeting of the National Rifle Association on Tuesday, the Duke of Cambridge, who was in the chair, stated that the Council had decided upon allowing Martini-Henry rifles of private manufacture to be used this year in the competition for both stages of the Queen's Prize. The total value of prizes offered for competition is £14,614, and the total number of prizes 1753, of which the National Rifle Association gives 1430, of the aggregate value of £7626.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in March the total number of paupers was 87,294, of whom 44,253 were in workhouses and 43,041 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 2441, 1608, and 1100 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 663, of whom 487 were men, 144 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

The joint committee of the Royal College of Physicians and the Society of Arts have awarded the cup and coin, in conformity with the will of the late Dr. Swiney, to Dr. Norman Chevers, for his work, "A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for India." The Swiney prize consists of a silver cup value £100, containing gold coin of a like money value, and executed from a classical design made expressly for the Society of Arts by the late Daniel Maclise, R.A.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the hospitals of London was held yesterday week at the residence of Sir T. Fowell Buxton, when the present hospital system was alleged to be in a state of disorganisation, and a proposition was made that a Royal Commission of Inquiry should be asked for. Ultimately the suggestion of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., was adopted—namely, that a committee should be appointed to collect information with a view to future action.

There were 2684 births and 2085 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 121, and the deaths by 368, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 15 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 101 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 215 deaths were referred. In Greater London 3236 births and 2454 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 43.6 deg., being 2.2 deg. above the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 10.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 84.2 hours.

The 121st anniversary festival in connection with the Orphan Working School, situated at Haverstock-hill, was celebrated on the 19th inst. at Willis's Rooms, and was attended by about 300 persons—Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., presiding. Proposing "Success to the Orphan Working School," the chairman pointed out that the charity had existed for over a century, having been established so long ago as the year 1758. It had flourished with the advance of time, and now maintained 572 orphan and other necessitous children, at a cost of £200 per week. It possessed a guaranteed income of £6000 per annum, the deficiency being supplied by voluntary contributions. In 1864 an amalgamation took place with the Alexandra Orphanage, and the united charities deserved unlimited support.

A house in Powis-terrace, Powis-square, Westbourne-park, was opened yesterday week by the Earl of Harrowby as a home and club for foreign governesses resident in England. This institution has been founded by the efforts of the pastor and congregation of the French Protestant Church in Bayswater. The Rev. M. Pontet de la Harpe said that, by paying a small annual fee (10s. 6d.) foreign governesses joining the club would be eligible for admission to the home, and if the house were full the committee would try, at their own expense, to secure suitable apartments in the neighbourhood. The reading-room, free to all members of the club, whether inmate of the home or not, would be open from ten a.m. until ten p.m. Here there would be found a piano, newspapers, and books. Non-resident governesses might occasionally take meals in the house, or obtain a bed for a night or two. M. Henri de Lessert, treasurer, said the home would provide accommodation for twenty residents. There were already fourteen in the house, and when eighteen were in residence the institution would be self-supporting. The terms range from fourteen shillings to a guinea a week.

Clumber House, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, was partly destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

The council of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society has accepted an invitation to hold their show in 1880 in Worcester.

The Christian Evidence Society offer their five volumes of lectures in sets only, at half price, to clergymen and other ministers of religion, to missionaries, young men's and Sunday school teachers' libraries. Application to be made to the secretaries, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.

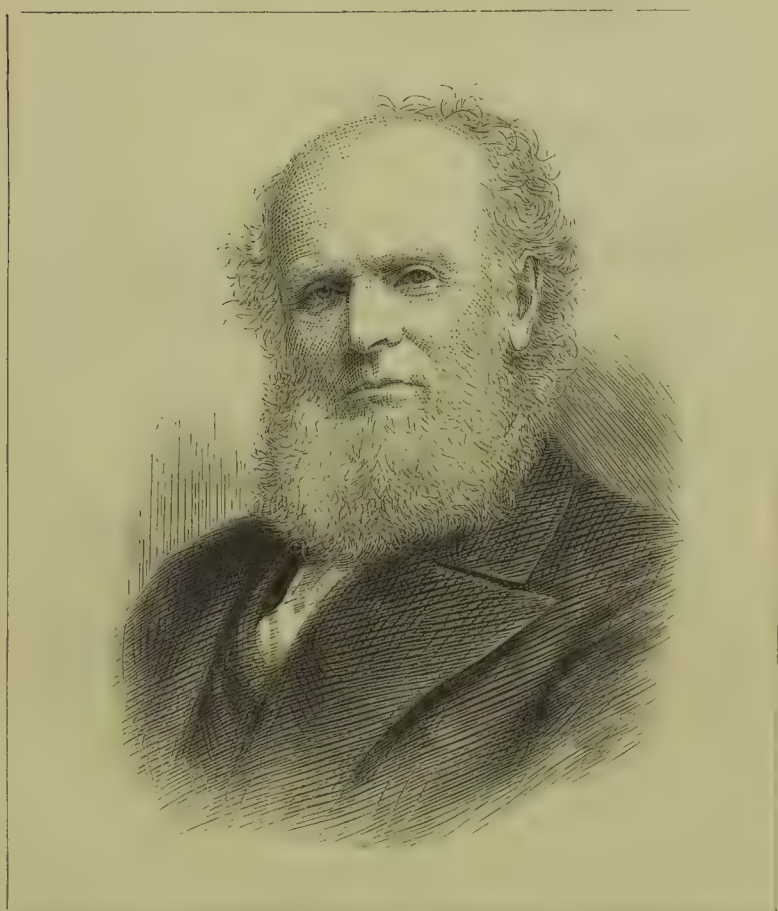
The formal appointment of Dr. MacCabe as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in succession to Cardinal Cullen, has been announced. The new dignitary is sixty-three years of age, and has the reputation of being of moderate views. The bishopric of Armagh has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Woodlock, Rector of the Catholic University.



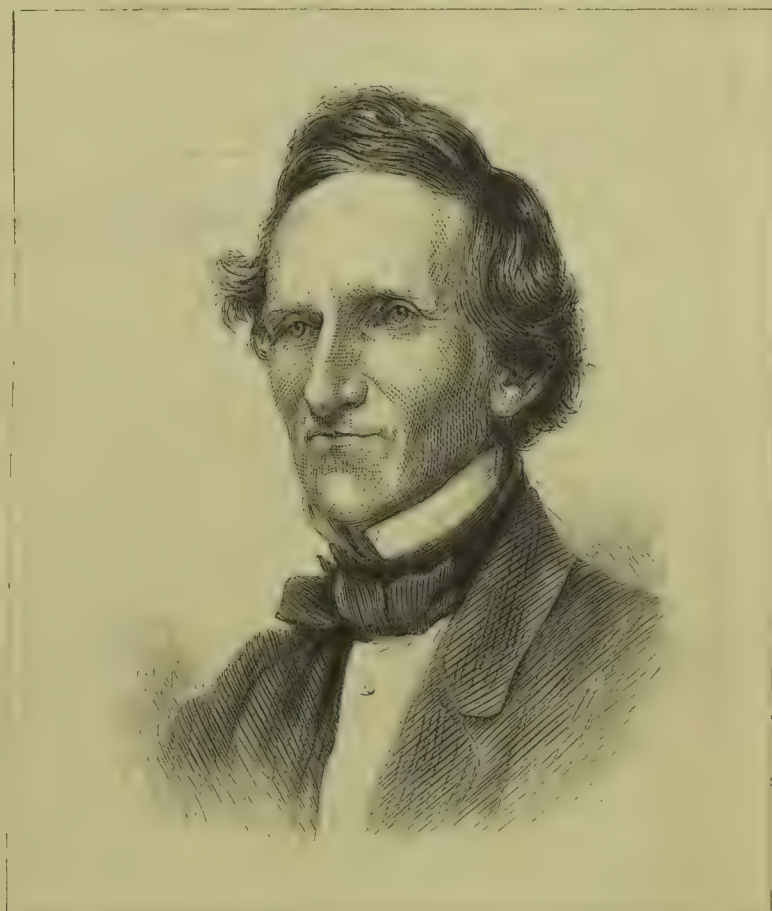
THE AFGHAN WAR: A RAID AGAINST THE MOMUNDS. THE 11TH BENGAL LANCERS CROSSING THE KUNAR RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



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The third annual race for the cross-country

There is still no news of the disposition of Yakob Khan to overtures of peace, with the cession of territory which will be demanded by the Indian Government. A special telegram

We have recorded the death, at Rome, of this well-known literary veteran, whose writings and those also of his wife, have long enjoyed a wide popularity, and have contributed their share to the moral and social progress of two generations. Mr. William Howitt was born in 1795, and had therefore reached the age of eighty-four. He was the son of a Derbyshire yeoman, who in middle life joined the Society of Friends. He was educated in local schools belonging to that body, and in 1821 married Miss Mary Botham, also a member of the Society of Friends. In the same year appeared the first joint production of Mr. and Mrs. Howitt, a little volume entitled "Forest Minstrelsy and other Poems." During some years they were frequent contributors of verse and prose to the popular literature of the day. In 1837 the Howitts moved to Esher, but from 1840 to 1842 they lived at Heidelberg in Germany, for the benefit of the education of their children. From 1816 to 1848 Mr. Howitt edited the "People's Journal," and at a later period, Mr. Howitt published of his own account a magazine, called "Howitt's Journal." In 1852 Mr. Howitt, accompan-

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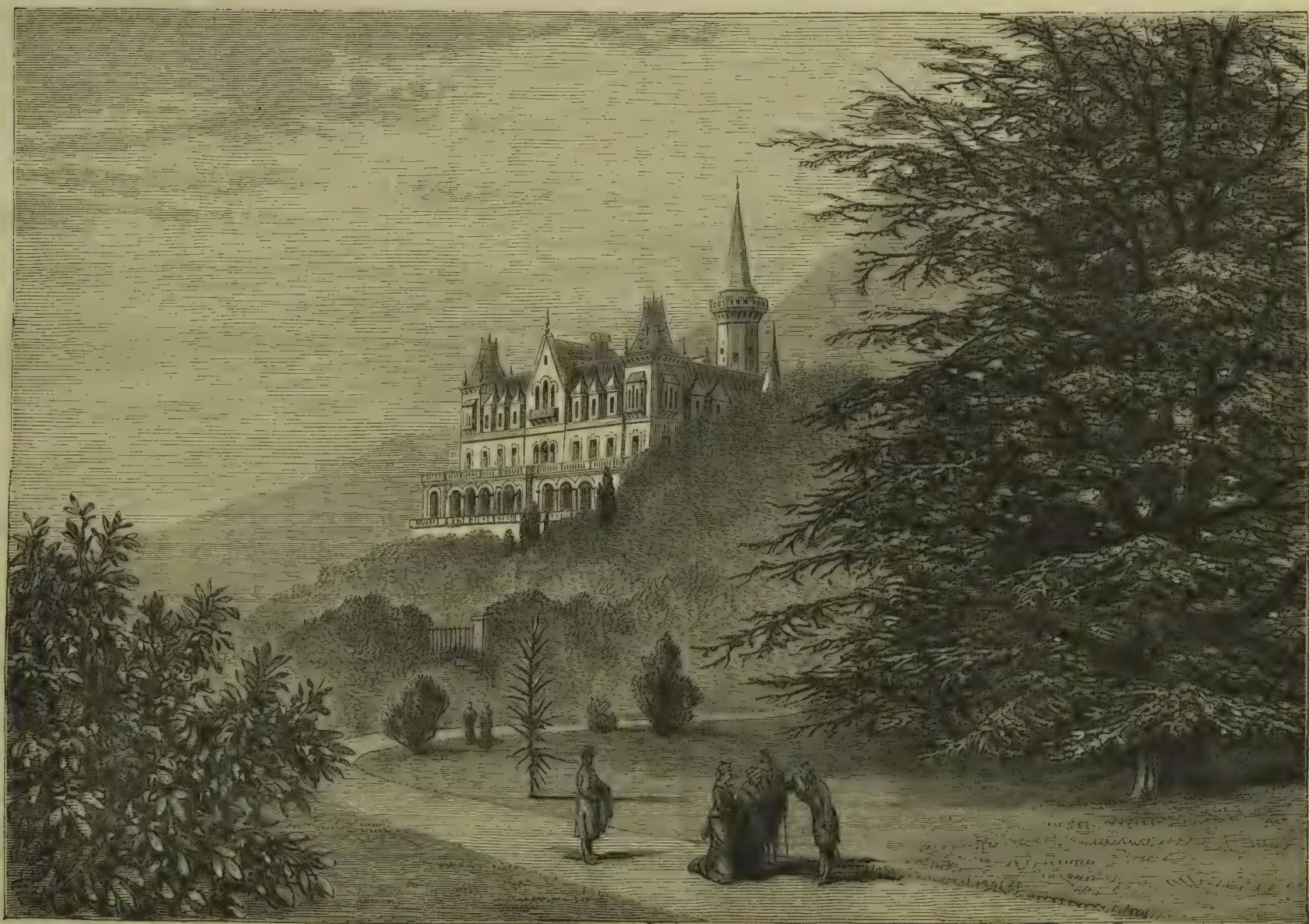
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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ITALY BAVENO, ON THE LAKE MAGGIORE.



THE VILLA CLARA, NEAR BAVENO, THE QUEEN'S TEMPORARY RESIDENCE.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 279.)

On the front page of Number 8 of the "Mercurius Civicus" are small portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, engraved on wood. Over the woodcut is a sort of table of contents, thus:—"The King and Queen conjoined, The Kentish news related, our Forces are united, A publique Fast appointed." The following is a facsimile of the cut of the King and Queen.



CHARLES I. AND HIS QUEEN, FROM "MERCURIUS CIVICUS," 1643.

Similar portraits occur in other numbers, as well as several ornamental letters; but there is in Number 11 a very interesting illustration of the news of the hour. It is a woodcut of a weapon said to be intended for use against the Roundheads, and the following account is given of it:—"In the Danish Ship lately taken by the Earle of Warwicke, near Newcastle, were found Armes compleat for 5000 foot and for 500 horse, 500 barrels of Gunpowder, Great store of Match and Lead, besides a thousand of those weapons which the Papists call Round-heads, for that with them they intended to bring the Round-heads into subjection. Many such weapons were long since found in divers Papists' houses in Lancashire; it is a weapon with an oval or round top, stuck full of iron spikes. The forme whereof for better satisfaction is here set downe." Then follows a representation of the weapon, of which the following is a facsimile:—

*Mercurius Civicus.*

Londons Intelligencer.

WEAPON CALLED A ROUNDHEAD, FROM "MERCURIUS CIVICUS," 1643.

The same cut is reprinted in other numbers.

In another number it is related that "the Manchestrans have lately taken from severall Papists in that County many desperate weapons which they call Round-heads." No. 22 has a portrait of a Cavalier in hat and feather, intended probably for Prince Maurice, as there is in the body of the number an allusion to a report of his death. In No. 42 there is a portrait of Prince Rupert and the following summary on the title-page:—"Prince Rupert's forces routed near Stratford-on-Avon. Generall King's Army dispersed by the Scots. Himselfe wounded and fled to Yorke. Banbury Castle besieged by Colonell Cromwell." I annex a copy of Prince Rupert's portrait, which is made to do duty for the Marquis of Newcastle in another number. This practice of making the same woodcut pass for the portraits of different individuals savours somewhat of impudence on the part of the editor, and shows a cool reliance on the good nature or the obtuseness of his readers.

In the number of "The Mercurius Civicus" for April 11, 1644, there is a curious woodcut representing the "Oxford Junta in Council," with the following paragraph referring to it:—"The news from his Excellencies generall Rendezvous at Alisbury on Good-Friday next, will no doubt cause the Oxonian Papists to whip themselves before the time, and to make the Oxford Junta to recall their late votes." The lady and gentleman in the balcony were probably intended



PORTRAIT OF PRINCE RUPERT, FROM "MERCURIUS CIVICUS," 1644.

for the King and Queen. There is more variety in this number of "Mercurius Civicus" than in any I have seen. In the war news there is the taking of Waltham House, in Hampshire; the taking of numerous men and horses at Christchurch, in Dorsetshire; then comes a paragraph stating that "On Munday last, April 8, there were ten men and two women executed at Tyburne for the severall offences for which they were condemned the last weeke at the Sessions in the Old Bayley." Mention is made of a fight between the Scots Army and the Marquis of Newcastle's forces near Hilton; the gathering of the King's forces in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, and an announcement that the Parliament intend to draw all their forces together, and, if possible, by fighting a decisive action "to put a speedy end to these miserable distractions." The trial of Archbishop Laud was at this time going on, and reference is made to his appearance before the House of Peers. Two Welshmen were taken into custody for talking in Welsh, while they were crossing the river from Westminster to Southwark, about firing the city in several places, they not knowing that the waterman understood their language. It is stated that a solemn day of thanksgiving had been observed in London for the victory obtained over Sir Ralph Hopton's forces, and an ordinance was read in the churches exhorting the citizens to contribute all their strength to bring the contest to a final issue. There is also some



THE OXFORD JUNTA IN COUNCIL, FROM "MERCURIUS CIVICUS," 1644.

account of recent fires in the city, which are attributed to the treachery of Cavaliers and Malignants, "But," says the writer, "which way soever these sad accidents are brought to passe, they may afford the whole City this caution: that if the firing of some few houses be so dreadful and fearfull, as I am sure this appeared to those that beheld them, notwithstanding they had all means convenient to quench them, and the multitude being industrious to set their hands to the worke: Oh how terrible would it be to see your houses set on fire by the enemy, and the cruell souldiers, instead of bringing buckets of water, should stand with their drawne swords threatening the death of those that should offer to quench the flame? Poore Ireland can give ample testimony of this." From Yorkshire there is news that Fairfax had taken Cawood Castle; from Banbury that the Royalist garrison was withdrawn from that place, and "that the Carriers of Banbury and Southam were robbed the last weeke neere Tossiter in Northamptonshire by divers of the Cavaliers Forces." In the number for April 25, 1644, there is a figure of the King armed with a sword, and with this inscription:—"Fire and sword againe menaced by his Majesty." During the first years of the Civil War the newspapers contained many portraits of the King, some of which were carefully engraved on copper.

It is noticeable that the "Mercurius Civicus" and other papers published during the Civil War were in the habit of including on their titlepages a summary of the contents of the number. Sometimes it was put in the form of rhyme, as—

Tewkesbury is taken
Yorke walls are well shaken.

The "Scottish Dove" frequently indulged in these rhyming summaries. On the titlepage of Number 39 for July 13, 1644, the following lines are printed:—

Rupert and Newcastle wholly Routed
Rupert and Newcastle's jarrs undoubted;
Newcastle fled to Sea, Rupert to the King,
Give God the Glory heavenly praises sing.
A day of thanks the parliament hath set.
Lord Gray with some of Hasting's troops hath met.
From Owestree Middleton the siege did raise
And Barnstaples defence, doth Essex praise;
The Queen Penderennis Castle liketh best.
The King uncertain where to take his rest.

The "Scottish Dove" was a small quarto numbered and paged consecutively like the "Mercurius Civicus." On the front page of every number was printed a woodcut of a dove bearing an olive-branch in its mouth, and at the side of the woodcut was usually printed the rhyming summary. I subjoin a facsimile of this heading.

Many of the journals of this period showed their hankering after illustrations by occasionally indulging in an initial letter, if they could do nothing more. The animosities of party often caused them to forget their original purpose of spreading true intelligence, and they were quite as ready to apply the lash to each other as to chastise public wrongdoers or "correct false reports." At this time first appeared the familiar newspaper heading of the man on horseback blowing a horn. It was on the front page of the "Flying Post," the first number of which was published on May 10, 1644. The full title was "The Flying Post, conveying Weekly Packets to all Forraigne Nations, of the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament,



HEADING TO THE "SCOTTISH DOVE," 1645.

and the Armies in Great Britain," and it was "published for the cleer satisfaction of all Forraigners and others who desire Certain, and Weekly Information." The introduction is as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—The too many errors committed of late time, by the irregularitie of the Presse (which since by the wisdom of the Parliament, is in a great measure suppressed), which did run Weekly in severall channels to the greatest part of Europe in great dishonour to our English Nation; Have enforced this my Flying Post never to make stay, till it had intimated the same unto you, and fully vindicated this my Native Kingdome, by publishing a certain Weekly Intelligence of all Proceedings of our honourable Parliament and unhappy wars of this Kingdome; wherein (though a well wisher to his Excellencie the Earle of Essex, and the Proceedings of Parliament) I shall write with the greatest indifference, truth, and modestie, as shall satisfie the impartiallest that reads me; attributing to the Enemy no otherwise than Truth will warrant it, be it to their honour or shame according to their demerit. Therefore give me leave to beg your credence beyond Sea and elsewhere, as you find me."

The "Flying Post" gives intelligence from York, then besieged by the Scots; from Hull, Newark, and Mansfield; some notes of the proceedings in Parliament, respecting which the journalist says cautiously:—"As for our proceedings in Parliament, I shall be very cautious and tender in divulging them." It was "Published according to order," and printed at London for Bernard Alsop, 1644.

"The Kingdomes Weekly Post" had the same heading, which is here copied:—



HEADING TO THE "KINGDOMES WEEKLY POST," 1644.

In a tract entitled "Strange true and lamentable news from Exeter and other parts of the Western Countreys" there is a woodcut of a woman on her knees, praying for mercy. The pamphlet relates the cruelties inflicted by the Cavaliers on the inhabitants of Exeter, Bristol, and other towns. Prince Maurice is charged with breaking the articles of agreement made with the city of Exeter, and both he and Prince Rupert are likened to "Tigers or Savage Beares." It is stated that in the city of Exeter "the rude Souldiers would not forbear upon the least discontent given to them to draw their Rapiers upon the Citizens, and wound them, but especially when they are in their cups, they swagger, roare, sweare, and domineere, plundering, pillaging, or doing any other kind of wrong; to break shops and houses they count as nothing, taking away Boots, Shoes, Stockings, Hats, or any other commodities they can lay their hands on, and no Justice dares to resist them, and by this means the City is in such a miserable condition that they are even terrified to the death." At Cirencester, having entered the town by force, they slew all the men who opposed them, took the unresisting inhabitants prisoners, and pillaged the town. At Bristol "They went into some Cellars where was plenty of wine and beere, drank what their gormandising guts would hold, and let the rest run about the house, with many other antique tricks that they used, which I cannot omit to speak of; moreover, they breake the Covenant which was made in every respect the very first hour that they entered the city, and fell to plundering, pillaging, robbing, stealing, cutting and slashing, as if they had never been brought up to any other practice."

In an account of the defence of Plymouth against the Royalists there is a very elaborate map showing the fortifications of the town, "with the workes and approaches of the enemy at the last siege." The account of the siege is very long, but the following passage may be quoted:—"One remarkable passage of God's providence to us we must with all thankfulness remember and acknowledge, that after the Towne had been a long time strictly besieged and no fresh victuall either flesh or fish could be had, whereby the poore people were grievously punished, there came in an infinite multitude of Pilchards into the Harbour, within the Barbican, which the people took up with great ease in baskets, which did not only refresh them for the present, but a great deal more were taken, preserved, and salted; whereby the poore got much money; such a passage hath not happened before."

"We cannot forget the humanity of the good women of Plymouth, and their courage in bringing out strong waters, and all sorts of provisions in the midst of all our skirmishes for refreshing of our souldiers, though many shot through the clothes."

M. J.

(To be continued.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ITALY.

The Lago Maggiore, with the so-called Borromean Islands which adorn that beautiful lake, has always been a celebrated resort of tourists visiting the picturesque and romantic country that extends below the Alpine ranges along the north side of Lombardy. Isola Bella, one of the group of islets opposite Baveno, was laid out in terraced gardens and groves, surrounding the mansion of the Borromeo family, about the commencement of the last century, and is still very much admired, though its charms are more artificial than of wild natural character. On the road between Baveno and Stresa is the Villa Clara, belonging to an eminent English civil engineer or railway contractor, Mr. Charles Henfrey; and this mansion is to be occupied by her Majesty Queen Victoria. We present views of Baveno and of the villa chosen for our Queen's temporary residence, and of Cherbourg. Her Majesty, as stated in our Court News, left England on Tuesday last, embarking at Portsmouth in the Royal yacht for Cherbourg, whence she travelled by railway to Paris on Wednesday, and stayed that night in the French capital, on her way to Italy.

We have received the following description of the Queen's Italian retreat:—

The Villa Clara, at Baveno, was selected by the Queen's "aide-de-camp de voyage" as the most suitable residence. Application was made to the owner, Mr. Charles Henfrey, to let it; this he declined, but said he should be honoured if he might be permitted to lend it to her Majesty; and his offer was accepted. The villa is situated on the eastern slope of the range of mountains which separates the Lago d'Orta from the Lago Maggiore. It commands lovely views of the latter, and of the Borromean Islands, as well as of the Alps of the Simplon Pass, and the Monte Leone, which form the north-western boundary of the Lago Maggiore. The gardens in which the Villa is placed are very beautiful. Even in this district, where the gardens of the Isola Bella and the Isola Madre have been celebrated for more than a century, the gardens of the Villa Clara are the most admired. During the absence for some years in India of the owner, the gardens were laid out and planted with rare shrubs. The winding roads, paths, and terraces were constructed, and the platform on which the house was to be built was prepared. About seven years ago the house was erected, from the designs of Mr. W. A. Boulnois, an English architect; its style is a mixture of the Lombardic, Italian, and French. The rooms are of moderate size, but lofty, and are like those of an English house, decorated in the Italian style. There is a staircase of white Carrara marble. A loggia or covered arcade leads round the house on three sides, and the rooms open upon it. A lofty tower with an open balcony affords extended views over the lake and mountains. Within the grounds is a small church in the Romanesque style, which was built from the designs of Mr. Pullan. This church is the place of worship for the English visitors to Baveno, and is placed at the northern end of the grounds, within five minutes' walk of the houses and hotels of that village.

The excursions are very beautiful. The town and lake of Orta, the roads to Domo d'Ossola, to Stresa, and the towns on the right bank of the Lago Maggiore, are accessible by carriages. On the lake, the beautiful towns of Pallanza, Locarno, Luino, the Convent of Santa Caterina, the Borromean Islands, and the mountains of the eastern boundary, are all within a few hours' steaming. The flowers in the villa gardens will soon be in full bloom, while the ilex, the olea fragrans, and the evergreen shrubs will be in better condition than in the summer heat.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Mr. Mapleson's programme of the new season of Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre has just been issued. The performances are to begin on Saturday, April 26. A feature in the arrangements is the reappearance of Madame Christine Nilsson, after an interval of two years. Other names, more or less well known, also appear in the list of engagements, including those of Mesdames Marie Roze, Gerster, Trebelli, Vanzini, Pisani, Crosmond, Dolby-Boetti, and Lablache; Mdles. Kellogg, Hawk, Salla, Parodi, Ambre, and Robiati; Signori Fancelli, Campanini, Runcio, Candidus, Brigholi, Leli, Thomas, Grazzi, Del Puente, Galassi, Rota, Medini, Franceschi, Foli, Roveri, Zoboli, Snazelli, Ordinas, Frapolli, M. Thierry, and Herr Behrens.

Mdles. Marie Vanzandt, Stelzer, Cristofani, Drog, and Lido; and Signori Tecchi and Vazelli are to make their first appearances in England, and Signor Masini and Mr. Carleton are to appear for the first time at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Besides selections from the extensive repertoire of the establishment, the following works are named for production during the season:—Verdi's "Aida," Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" and "Semiramide," Gluck's "Armida," Boito's "Mefistofele," Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni," Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" (as revised by the composer since its performance at the old theatre in 1867), and Wagner's "Rienzi."

Sir Michael Costa continues to occupy the office of Musical Director and Conductor. During the season, summer concerts will be given, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict, at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall.

The series of performances of operas in English by the Carl Rosa company at Her Majesty's Theatre closed on Saturday last, when "Carmen" was given in the afternoon and "Rienzi" in the evening, cast as before. On the previous Thursday "The Bohemian Girl" was performed; the principal characters filled as recently, with the exception of that of the Gipsy Queen, in which Miss Mulholland made her first appearance on any stage, and met with a favourable reception. Her delivery of the song in the second act was such as to augur well for her future, when more experienced in stage vocalisation. Balfe's melodious opera pleased greatly, most of the popular pieces in it having been encored, as usual. Previous to the third act the march composed by the Earl of Dunmore in honour of the Royal wedding was played, conducted by his Lordship, and had to be repeated in answer to the applause with which it was received.

At the 141st anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, held last week at Willis's Rooms, the donations and subscriptions amounted to upwards of £600. The Earl of Dunmore presided, and, in the principal speech of the evening, strongly advocated the claims of the society to support on the grounds of the large amount of good effected by it in the relief and maintenance of distressed and disabled members of the musical profession, their widows and orphans. During the past year upwards of £3000 has been expended in these purposes, at a small cost in the expense of management that is rarely paralleled by benevolent institutions. The choice of the president was a very appropriate one, the noble Earl himself being a practical musician of considerable skill. An agreeable "Pastorale," of his composition, for the violin, was one of the musical performances of the evening. It was charmingly played by Madame Liebe, who also gave, with

great effect, a "Rêverie" by Vieuxtemps. Several vocal solos were finely sung by Mesdames Osgood and Enriquez, and there was some exceedingly good part-singing by the gentlemen of the "London Vocal Union," besides pianoforte solos by Miss Madelena Cronin. Mr. E. Prout was an excellent accompanist.

Half of this season's concerts of the Philharmonic Society have now been given. At the fourth performance of the series, on Thursday week, Brahms's new violin concerto was given, for the second time here—the first occasion in England having been at a Crystal Palace concert last month; Herr Joachim was the executant in each instance. As we have spoken twice of the work and of its admirable interpretation, we need now only record its repetition last week, when it was again received with great applause, much of which was probably due to the execution. Another highly artistic performance was that of Mdle. Janotha in Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, which that lady gave with finished style and mechanism. The orchestral pieces at the concert referred to were Schumann's symphony in E flat (No. 3, called the "Rhenish" symphony) and Weber's overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits." Vocal solos were contributed by Mrs. Osgood.

There was a great musical festival on the 19th inst. at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, Kent. The hall was crowded. The Earl of Aberdeen presided, and he and the Rev. Canon Fleming and the Rev. Dr. McEwan addressed the assembly. A choir of 700 voices, embracing 300 boys of this home and the boys of the Home for Orphans, as well as 350 ladies and gentlemen who had volunteered their services, sang in an admirable manner some well-chosen choruses, anthems, and hymns.

A grand opera concert took place last Saturday afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by Mr. W. Carter, and with the co-operation of his excellent choir and several eminent solo singers.

The Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon included the first public performance of the late Mr. Balfe's sonata for pianoforte and violoncello. Of this and of his pianoforte trio—both posthumous works—we have already spoken when noticing their publication. The sonata consists of three movements—an "Allegro" in A flat, an "Adagio" in F minor, and an "Allegro vivace" in the original key. Each portion is distinguished by pleasing melody of a vocal character, the two instruments being contrasted and combined in a very effective manner. The sonata, like the trio, was the production of Balfe's latest period, having been composed in 1866, while he was occupied with his opera "The Talisman," which was produced as "Il Talismano" at Her Majesty's Opera in 1874, nearly four years after Balfe's death. The sonata was finely played on Saturday by Miss Agnes Zimmermann and Signor Piatti, and pleased greatly by its pervading grace and melodiousness. It, as well as the trio, can scarcely fail to be largely in request in amateur circles.

At this week's Monday concert a series of ten vocal pieces entitled "Serbisches Liederspiel" (Servian folk songs) was produced with great success. Some are for solo voices; soprano, alto, tenor, or bass; others being for combinations thereof. The music, which has much character, is by Herr Henschel, the well-known vocalist; who was associated in their performance, with Mdles. Friedländer and Redeker, and Mr. Shakspeare. Most of the numbers were much applauded, the third, eighth, and ninth having been encored. The pianoforte accompaniment, which is especially important, was finely played by Mdle. Janotha, who also gave a charming rendering of Chopin's "Barcarolle," and (after the encore thereof) the same composer's "Berceuse."

On Monday evening Mr. Randegger's dramatic cantata "Fridolin" was given by the Brixton Choral Society, conducted by Mr. W. Lemare. The composer presided at the pianoforte.

Mr. George Gear, a young pianist of ability and promise, gave a concert at St. George's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the programme included his own performances and those of several eminent vocalists.

The programme of Mr. Sydney Smith's pianoforte recital, at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, comprised his performances of Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata and other classical solo pieces, and several new compositions of his own.

Sir Michael Costa's "Eli" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Santley as solo vocalists.

On Thursday next the Bach Choir will give the first of two concerts, this being the third year of these performances, under the direction of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Thursday's programme consists of Bach's Mass in B minor.

We have good authority for saying that certain statements which have appeared in print respecting an alleged change of position by Herr Joachim are entirely without foundation.

THEATRES.

The melodrama of "The Crimson Cross" having closed its career on Friday, the play of "The Hunchback" was revived last Saturday at the Adelphi for twelve nights' performance. Miss Neilson sustains the highly important part of Julia with equal grace and force, and Miss Foote that of the merry and light-hearted Helen. Messrs. Henry Neville and Hermann Vezin appear alternately in Master Walter and Sir Thomas Clifford.

At the Olympic the same fine play was performed in the afternoon, with Mrs. Leighton in the heroine and Mrs. Bernard-Beere in Helen. Mr. Hermann Vezin was Master Walter, and Mr. H. B. Conway Sir Thomas Clifford. On Monday a new play, entitled "Gretchen," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert was produced. It is not everyone who can shoot with the bow of Ulysses, and Mr. Gilbert may be excused if, in retracing the steps of Goethe, and endeavouring to tell again the story of Faust and his victim, he is found to have failed. Mr. Gilbert has executed his work with remarkable elegance and displayed much ingenuity; but the inner life, the mystic verve, is wanting—in a word, the result is merely an artificial product. The cast of the play is excellent, including the names of Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Marion Terry, Mr. F. Archer, Mr. H. B. Conway, and Mr. Billington, but these artists had evident difficulties in realising their parts. Mr. Gilbert has of late been rather unfortunate in his choice of subjects and their mode of treatment.

At Langham Hall on Saturday afternoon last Sir William Magnay gave a recital, including an extensive programme. "The Dream of Eugene Aram" and a selection from "Richard III." were the most prominent examples. Some lighter pieces varied the entertainment.

Miss Glyn gave the first of a proposed series of three Shaksperian readings at Steinway Hall on Tuesday. The play was "Hamlet," and in the recitation of some of its passages Miss Glyn displayed to great advantage her admirable

powers of elocution. She was much applauded. "Macbeth" will be given on the 1st, and "Antony and Cleopatra" on the 8th of next month.

The Caritas Amateur Dramatic Club will give a performance in aid of the Prize Fund of the London Artillery Brigade next Saturday at the Royalty Theatre.

At Hamilton's Amphitheatre, Holborn, an important addition has been made to the scenery, which, we may state, is on a truly colossal scale. The new illustrations comprehend the passing events in Afghanistan, and the victorious march of the British troops through the Khyber Pass, with the attack and capture of Fort Ali Musjid. We have also the ironclad Fleet in the Dardanelles, Hoisting the Flag at Nicosia, Cyprus, and the landing there of the British troops at Larnaca. Nor is the Zulu War neglected; the battle of Isandula is finely illustrated, including the presence of Cetewayo, the military Kraal at Undini, and a War Dance by Zulu warriors. The illustrations are clearly explained as they are brought forward by Mr. Charles Heywood, and the whole entertainment may be safely recommended as both amusing and instructive in a high degree. The Defence of Rorke's Drift, and other events, with the progress of the British troops from Southampton to Natal, are announced as in preparation.

Professor Pepper has accepted an engagement in the Australian colonies, for the purpose of showing to the inhabitants of the Antipodes a new mystical illusion that he has perfected, and which he says will rival in popularity his famous "Ghost." Mr. Pepper has promised to devote next week to showing his invention at the Polytechnic Institution.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Novello's Music Primers" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). We have already noticed several numbers of this valuable series, among the most valuable of which (not yet referred to) being that on Singing, by Signor Randegger, whose long and extensive practice as a teacher of vocalisation eminently qualifies him for the production of a treatise on the art. In a compact form, and at a reasonable price, the primer now referred to comprises a comprehensive instruction-book on the various forms of study and the management of the voice necessary to the formation of a cultivated singer. Signor Randegger's preface contains some sensible remarks, especially on the general tendency of singers to shirk that large amount of preliminary practice of mechanical difficulties which is absolutely necessary to success. The Treatise itself contains some excellent remarks on the attributes of musical sound and the human voice; the classification, extent, and compass of voices; on the management of the breath, the production of the voice; together with numerous practical exercises on scales, intervals, and graces, with advice as to pronunciation, elocution, and declamation, the mode of practice, selection of pieces, &c. In an appendix the mechanism of the voice is treated of, and a list of Italian terms, indicative of tempo or expression, is given. The work can scarcely fail to be in large request among singers, professional and amateur.

The "Lord of the Isles," a dramatic cantata by Henry Gadsby, is also issued by the same firm in a cheap and portable form. This is the work of which we have already spoken, as having been composed for and performed at Mr. Kuhe's Brighton festival last month.

"The Organists' Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). With the new year this publication entered on its forty-first volume, the current number of which contains an interesting series of pieces beginning with an overture by G. Merkel, which is followed by an "Andante" by K. I. Monkton, a "Postlude" by Dr. J. Naylor, an "Andante" by Dr. H. Hiles, and a "Fantasia" by O. J. Frost. All these are written with the thorough knowledge of the instrument resulting from the practical skill of the composers, and each piece is contributed specially to the work in which it appears.

Six agreeable songs by Rosa Guerini (J. B. Cramer and Co.) are severally entitled as follows:—"Good-Morrow," "The Wave," "An Epitaph on a Robin Redbreast," "Ode to the Cuckoo," "Echoes," and "A Dream." The first is a setting of lines by Thomas Heywood, the text of the third song being by Rogers, and that of the two last by A. Procter.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently issued some effective pianoforte pieces, in which brilliancy is attained without unduly taxing the efforts of the player. Among these are "La Vielle France," a "Moreau de Genre" on three old French melodies, by W. S. Rockstro; "I Love the Merry Sunshine," a transcription of S. Glover's melody, by F. Lemoine; "Schlaf wohl, du süsser Engeldu," an arrangement of Franz Abt's lied by G. Lange; "Un Souvenir, mélodie caractéristique," by A. Dupont; "Les Petits Soldats," a spirited march by the same; "France et Navarre," a transcription, by G. Lamothe, of an old air attributed to Henri Quatre; and an effective arrangement (by G. F. West), for three performers on one pianoforte, of the "Gloria in Excelsis" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. "Sweet chiming bells," by Franz Abt (W. Czerny), is an extremely pretty song by a composer who has contributed largely to this class of music. "Je vous adore," "The charm," and "Who'll buy sweet violets," are three songs by A. J. Caldicott, each possessing an agreeable flow of melody. These are also published by Mr. Czerny. "I heard a brooklet gushing," duet for soprano and mezzo-soprano voices, by Bennett Gilbert, is a graceful piece of vocal writing calculated to please in the drawing-room. Mr. Czerny is the publisher, as likewise of some characteristic and pleasing pianoforte music by Heinrich Stiehl, consisting of "Scherzino," "Felice Notte" (Serenade), and "Kindergarten" (Exercise March), the last for two performers. "Short Melodies" for the organ are a series of pieces, from various sources, well arranged by Mr. Westbrook, and adapted for voluntaries. These are also published by Mr. Czerny, whose cheap series of "Popular and Celebrated Choruses for Ladies' Voices" has now reached a fourth series.

"The Roll Call," by Ciro Pinsuti, is an effective song in the declamatory style. It is dedicated to Miss Thompson, and well expresses the military sentiment of some stirring lines supplied by Mr. Edward Oxenford. Messrs. Enoch and Sons are the publishers, as also of "My ain lad," a very characteristic song in the Scotch style, by Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty. Other publications by the same firm are—"At the Ferry," a telling ballad by Milton Wellings; "Hexentanz," a spirited pianoforte piece by Francesco Berger; "Marche Nocturne," by G. Bachmann, a well-written movement in martial style, also for pianoforte solo; and a cheap edition ("Format Litolf") of Carl Czerny's "Etude de la Vélodité," an excellent collection of pianoforte studies.

"Sunlight Waltzes," by Catherine Heaton (J. Williams, Berners-street), are bright and spirited pieces of dance music for the pianoforte. In one or two places, the harmony would bear modifying, so as to avoid the clashing of dissonant notes.

The purchase of the Derby Waterworks by the Corporation of Derby was on Monday ratified at a special meeting of the Town Council.



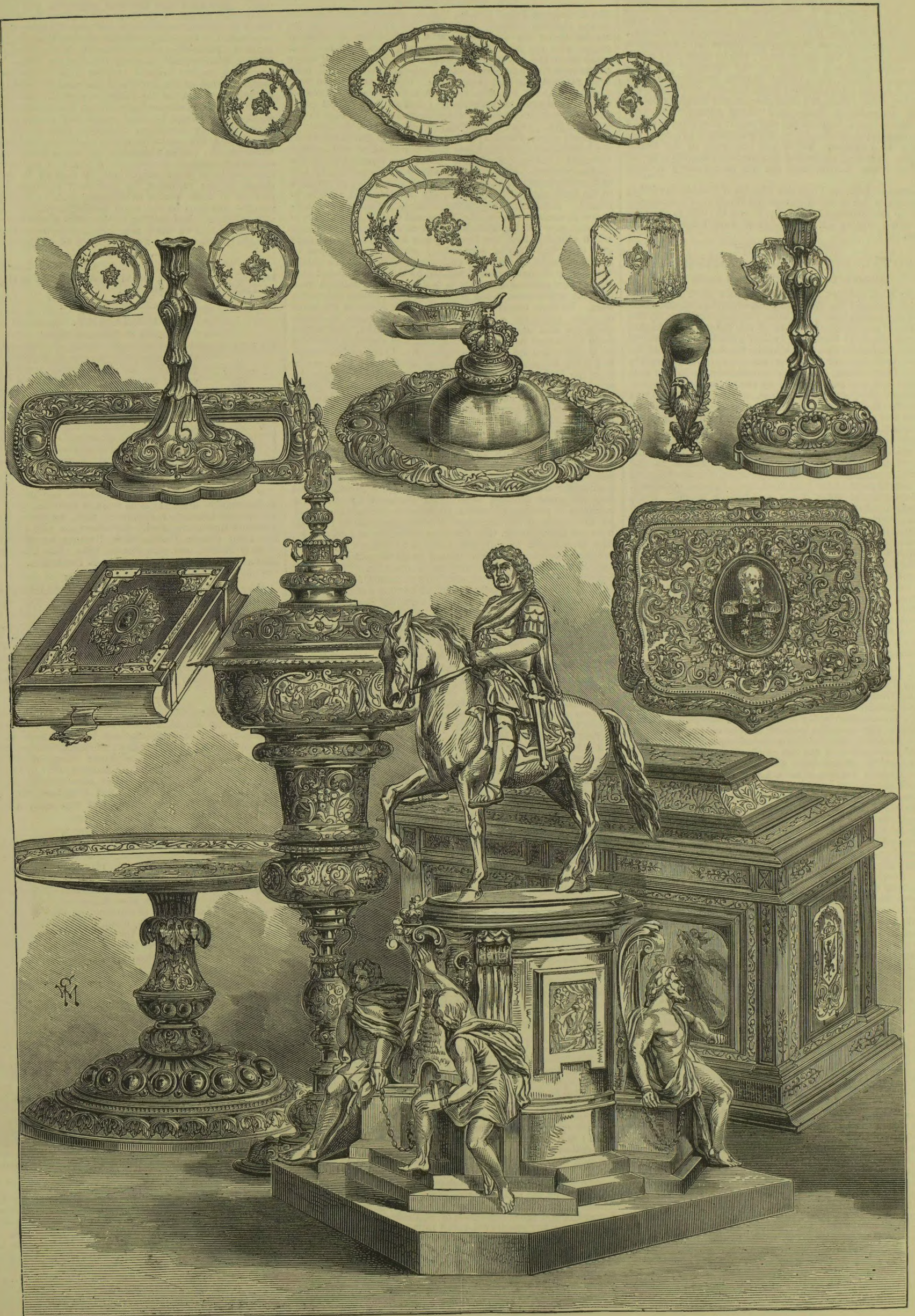
HER MAJESTY'S JOURNEY TO ITALY: CHERBOURG, WHERE THE QUEEN LANDED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.



ONE LONELY STEED HIS RIDER WAITS IN VAIN,
AROUND HIM GHASTLY HEAPS OF WARRIORS SLAIN;
WHILE, LIKE A PITYING ANGEL, COMES THE SNOW,
O'ER THE SAD SCENE A SILVER VEIL TO THROW.

BUT, 'NEATH TIME'S NOISELESS, ALL-SUBDUING SWAY,
THESE RELICS OF MAN'S HATE WILL PASS AWAY;
HERE BUSY TRAINS WILL HURRY TO AND FRO,
AND FIELDS AGAIN WITH RIPENING HARVESTS GLOW.

AFTER THE BATTLE.



PRESENTS FROM THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY TO MEMBERS OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ROYAL WEDDING.

THE LATE ROYAL WEDDING.

His Majesty King William I. of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, in friendly commemoration of the services rendered to his niece, the Duchess of Connaught, by the chief members of her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Household upon the late interesting occasion, has presented each of those ladies and gentlemen with a beautiful and appropriate gift. Among the articles chosen for this purpose, of which we are permitted to give illustrations, are the miniature bronze copy of the famous Berlin equestrian statue of the Elector Frederick William of Prussia (for General Sir H. Ponsonby); an exquisitely printed edition of the New Testament, presented to the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, D.D., Dean of Windsor, with a medalion ideal portrait of Our Saviour placed as a decoration upon the cover of the sacred book; two or three gold snuff-boxes, adorned with a portrait of the venerable Emperor William; a cabinet, for Colonel Maude, ornamented with groups of figures representative of the Queen's widowhood, and of the late Prince Consort's ideal character of knightly nobleness, as suggested in Tennyson's "King Arthur," and with the Prussian Royal Arms on the end panel; also, reproductions of choice antique specimens of the goldsmith's art, from the Treasury at Lüneberg, which are preserved in the Berlin Museum; a silver-gilt inkstand and candlesticks, and a Berlin porcelain dinner service, from the old manufactory of Sans Souci.

Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the father and mother of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, visited the establishment of Messrs. F. and C. Osler to examine their varied display of artistic glass ware before quitting London.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT.—THE FROG.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, in his ninth lecture on Tuesday, the 11th inst., resumed his illustrated description of the development of the lancelet or amphioxus, pointing out how, by the formation of two tubes, the origin of the nervous system and alimentary canal, it became a typical primitive condition of vertebrate animals. Before describing the development of the frog and toad, he said that the ova could now be readily obtained from ponds, and gave instructions as to the best method of studying their progress by the microscope.

Professor Schäfer's tenth lecture, on the 18th inst., was devoted to the development of the frog, illustrated by diagrams and magnified specimens, exhibited on the screen by the electric light. After showing successively the first fissures in the ovum, the formation of the blastosphere, the growth of the ectoderm round the endoderm, and the partial invagination of the ectoderm, accompanied by fissure in the endoderm, enlarging to a cavity, he described the development of the various parts of the body from the ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm (the outer, inner, and middle layers). From the ectoderm arises the nervous system, including the brain and the sensorious organs connected with it; the exterior apparatus being developed out of the scarf-skin or epidermis by thickening. This was illustrated by reference to the eye, the ear, and the nose. From the endoderm the alimentary canal, the liver, the lungs, and some other organs are evolved. Other parts of the body, including the muscles, the connective tissue, and the bony skeleton were shown to be developed from the mesoderm. The heart appears to be connected with both the endoderm and mesoderm. The respiratory organs of the tadpole resemble those of a fish. When the animal is fully developed it soon ceases to feed, its tail is gradually absorbed, and eventually its transformation into a young frog is accomplished.

RESONANCE.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his fifth lecture on Sound on Thursday, the 13th inst., by describing the way in which we produce vowel sounds by the vocal chords, reinforced by the resonant cavity of the mouth, the purity of the voice depending upon the perfect closure of these chords; and then exhibited Mr. Bidwell's optical method of showing the pendulous motion of the air produced by the passage of vowel sound O. It was next demonstrated by experiments that to produce resonance in a hollow cavity or tube the column of air must be quantitatively proportional to the pitch of the musical note to be reinforced. Thus, a jar which was silent to the note of a tuning-fork, resounded when the column of air in it was shortened to the proper height by pouring in water. Among other striking experiments, a sound resembling thunder was given off by resonance in a tube placed over a Bunsen's burner, used as a singing-flame. The principle of organ-pipes was then explained and illustrated. Fluttering was produced by forcing a current of air over the open mouth of the pipe, which selected that pulse of the flutter which synchronised with itself, and by resonance raised it to a musical note. That in an organ-pipe open at both ends the column of air is divided by a node or place of silence was duly proved, the air being there condensed, while it is rarefied at both ends. Hopkins's experiment with a vibrating membrane, showing that an organ-pipe resounds at all parts except at the node, was explained and illustrated. The production of sound by heat, according to Rijke's experiment, was next exhibited. When a piece of fine metallic gauze, stretching across the interior of a tube open at both ends, and held vertically, was heated over a gas flame, a powerful quaint sound was produced, immediately after the removal of the flame. The sounds elicited by the friction of rods of brass, mahogany, deal, and oak were next considered, and proved to be conformable to the same laws as those of tubes. Finally, the effect of sound in creating a state of strain in a piece of glass was demonstrated by means of polarised light.

THE TELEPHONE.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his sixth lecture, on Thursday, the 20th inst., exhibited "Chladni's figures," formed by the movements of sand strewn upon vibrating metallic plates, the patterns of which varied with the musical notes produced by drawing a violin bow on the edge of the plate and by damping or exciting the plates in different ways. Similar results were obtained by longitudinal vibrations. The Professor then gave an historical account of the successive scientific discoveries which led to the invention of the telephone, illustrated by experiments. These included the construction of the electric battery by Volta, and the demonstration of the magnetic properties of its currents by Ørsted; the important discoveries of Ampère, who obtained from electric currents in coils of copper wire all the actions of the magnet; and, finally, the wondrous facts of magneto-electricity, a new field of scientific research discovered and thoroughly explored by Faraday. Our limited space prevents us from describing step by step the way in which the telephone was produced, the principles of which were fully explained and illustrated during the lecture. Professor Graham Bell's articulating telephone was shown to consist of a thin disc of iron vibrating in front of a permanent magnet surrounded by a coil of insulated copper wire. A voice or sound, causing the vibration of this

disc, generates an electric current, which, when transmitted to a similar coil on a distant magnet, produces vibration in another disc, and the sound is thereby reproduced. Sound is converted into electricity and electricity into sound, in strict conformity with the law of the conservation of force. Among the illustrations was Mr. Gower's modification of Bell's telephone, whereby speech and some vocal and instrumental music (by the cornet-à-piston) produced in the distant laboratory, were rendered distinctly audible in the crowded lecture-theatre.

THE HISTORY OF GAMES.

Mr. E. Burnett Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 14th inst., began by remarking on the connection of the migration of artificial games with the history of civilisation. Thus Captain Cook came upon the South Sea Islanders flying kites, and other games were found in New Zealand, which, he considered, were most probably derived from Asia. Games of ball are very ancient. About the fifth or sixth century A.D. the Persians used a "chugan" or polo-mallet; and an Eastern ball-game on foot, resembling hockey, was introduced into Europe in the Middle Ages. From "polo" can be traced the whole family of golf, croquet, and tennis; and our cricket is the successor of the "stool-ball," in which one person bowled at and another defended a "stool," the legs of which are represented in the modern wickets. Mr. Tylor considered that gambling by lots or dice originated in their use for divination; and he referred to the mathematical theory put forth by Pascal in relation to hazard. After referring to the obscure notices of draught-games in ancient writers, Mr. Tylor said that the donkey-boys of Cairo, now playing with bits of tile on a scratched pavement, afford evidence that the Greek game has endured in Egypt ever since the time of Alexander; while the other game of morello or morris, played by children from Scotland to China, is the other draught-game described by Ovid. He stated that our modern game of draughts is derived from a childish form of chess, which arose in the Middle Ages, the pawns only being used. He then commented on the various forms of the game of chess, originally a "kriegspiel" or war game, in which elephants and armed men originally appeared, and which came to Europe from India and Persia in the early centuries of the Christian era. In conclusion, Mr. Tylor said in regard to the development of civilisation we must avoid the error of fancying that the movement advances step by step from the simple to the complex, since the ancient draught-games had developed into chess, from which our draught-games were derived, so innumerable acts and ideas had come to their present states, not from simple progress, but through circuits of change only to be traced by patient research.

JEAN BAPTISTE COLBERT.

Mr. Walter H. Pollock, M.A., in beginning his lecture on Saturday, the 15th inst., described how in Richelieu's time spectacular magnificence existed with extreme grossness, and how his great schemes were often thwarted by the petty intrigues of princes and nobles, while heinous crimes abounded. At the death of his successor, Mazarin, manners and morals were not much better. The frivolous splendour of Louis XIV., who then began to rule, was mingled with much sordid discomfort; great corruption existed in all the offices of state, and Paris itself was seething with disorder. The great reformer of all this, Colbert, was born at Reims, Aug. 29, 1619. Little is known of his early life till he became a commissary in the War Office under Le Tellier. He quickly rose through his zeal and capability, and, in 1651, entered the service of Cardinal Mazarin, whose confidence he quickly acquired, and whose successor as minister he virtually though not nominally became. He immediately investigated the finances, and detected and punished the gross malversations of Fouquet and his colleagues; and then established a chamber of justice, headed by the King, whom he made the receiver of his own revenues. In a few years he created a fleet of sixty ships of the line and forty frigates. He organised the colonies and founded new ones. He gradually raised the public revenue from 52,000,000 to 116,000,000 livres; and was thereby enabled to construct the grand canal of Languedoc, and liberally favour arts, manufactures, and letters; and amongst his pensioners were the Corneilles, Racine, Molière, Perrault, Mézéral, Vossius, and Huyghens. But the closing scenes of his life were sombre. He was replaced in the King's favour by Louvois, and he deeply felt the royal ingratitude, shown in neglect and hard speeches. He died Sept. 6, 1683. In concluding, Mr. Pollock referred to Colbert's heavy taxation, which caused much unpopularity, and to his severity in greatly increasing the number of galley slaves, whose sufferings were then almost intolerable. However, as M. Clément has said, "Si grand qu'on soit, on est toujours de son temps."

DETONATING AGENTS.

Professor Abel, C.B., F.R.S., chemist of the War Department, began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 21st inst., by stating that during the last thirty years none of the proposed substitutes for gunpowder had successfully competed with it as a propelling agent; but for various industrial applications and for important destructive military and naval uses it had during the last few years been much superseded by preparations of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine. The perfect application of these agents was, however, uncertain, till their explosion simply by heat was replaced by a system of detonation. Having shown experimentally how these bodies are susceptible of detonation, the Professor illustrated the influences of variation in their mechanical condition or structure, in the mode of applying heat, and in the degree or strength of confinement, upon the violence of explosions. He then pointed out the characteristic points of difference between the explosion of gun-cotton or gunpowder and its detonation. The peculiar suddenness of detonation as compared with explosion was illustrated by the indentations produced in wrought-iron plates by the detonation, at a distance from them, of small charges of gun-cotton or dynamite, while the explosion of large charges of gunpowder in contact with them produced no effect; and the detonation of exceedingly small charges of gun-cotton broke up some shells into very small fragments, through the agency of water. A common shell thus becomes as efficient as a shrapnel. The transmission of detonation having been illustrated, it was shown that its action is greatly facilitated by the rigidity or resisting power of the substance. Thus the conversion of liquid nitro-glycerine into solid dynamite, and the compression of gun-cotton into hard compact masses, has greatly conduced to their becoming effective detonating agents. The effect of diluting liquid nitro-glycerine and solid gun-cotton with non-explosive substances was considered, as well as the properties of wet compressed gun-cotton, now employed as a submarine explosive agent for torpedoes and in military engineering. Among other subjects noticed was the effect of freezing upon the action of nitro-glycerine preparations and wet gun-cotton, and also the properties of a promising combination of the two, termed "blasting gelatine," by Mr. Nobel, the inventor. Professor Abel also noticed the results of the investigations of Captain Noble and himself respecting the explosion and detonation of gun-cotton in confined spaces.

ETCHING—ITS DECLINE AND REVIVAL.

Mr. Seymour Haden gave the first of a course of three lectures on Etching on Saturday last, the 22nd inst. In beginning, he said that the artistic faculty is innate, but may be improved or debased by teaching; that academic influence is bad, since it promotes imitation and technical superiority, but cannot create true art, which is suggestive and not merely imitative. There is a great need of better understanding as to the theory and practice of painters' etching, which had been adopted by the great masters on account of its facile rapidity and freedom. They were also the first engravers, and it was not till the decline of art in the sixteenth century that this work was taken up mechanically though skilfully. Etching, though much superseded by engraving, was practised by Hogarth, and in later times by Turner especially, as an aid, in the production of his "Liber Studiorum." Among the various causes which had tended to remove original etching from its proper rank Mr. Haden dilated on the growth of the commercial spirit leading to the introduction of the dealer as a middle-man between the artist and the uneducated purchaser; the immense production of so-called proofs by steel plates and otherwise; the bad work of many amateurs, including that of the "Etching Club," and the exclusive action of the Royal Academy. As remedies, Mr. Haden suggested that the Academicians should encourage original etching—by giving it a separate place on their walls at their exhibitions, by ceasing to sacrifice the etcher to the engraver, by including etchings by the old masters in their winter exhibitions, and by electing etchers into the Academy on the same footing as painters, architects, and sculptors. Bad etching by amateurs would then gradually cease, although to them is mainly due the revival of the art. A large number of very fine specimens were exhibited.

Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., will give a discourse, illustrated by experiments, on Molecular Physics in High Vacua, on Friday evening, April 4.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN C. CARDEN, BART.

Sir John Craven Carden, fourth Baronet, of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, died suddenly on the 22nd inst. He was born Dec. 1, 1819, the eldest son of Sir Henry Robert Carden, Bart., by Louisa, his wife, only child of Frederick Thompson, Esq., of Woodville, Queen's County, and succeeded his father March 23, 1847. He was educated at Eton, and served from 1838 to 1844 in the 8th Hussars. Sir John was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Tipperary. He was twice married: first, July 23, 1844, to Caroline Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart. (which lady died in 1850), by whom he had three daughters; and secondly, June 21, 1852, to Julia Isabella, only daughter of Admiral Charles G. Robinson, R.N., by whom he had five sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir John Craven Carden, fifth Baronet, Lieutenant Queen's County Militia, was born Jan. 30, 1854. The late Baronet had also a seat in Scotland, Erigmore, in Perthshire.

VISCOUNT MALDEN.

Arthur de Vere, Viscount Malden, Lieutenant-Colonel Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, who died recently, was the eldest son and heir-apparent of Arthur Algernon, Earl of Essex, by Lady Caroline Janetta, his first wife, daughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Alban's. He was born in 1826, was educated at Sandhurst, and served in the Rifle Brigade and Royal Horse Guards, retiring in 1852. Lord Malden married, in 1853, Emma, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Meux, Bart., of Theobald's Park, Herts, and leaves two sons and three daughters.

LADY WENSLEYDALE.

The Right Hon. Cecilia Arabella Francis, Baroness Wensleydale, died at Amptill Park, Beds, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-five. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of Samuel Francis Barlow, Esq., of Middlethorpe, Yorkshire; and was married, in 1817, to Baron Parke, of the Court of Exchequer, who was created, in January, 1856, a Baron for the term of his natural life, but was subsequently, in the same year, made a Baron of the United Kingdom, with the usual remainder. Lady Wensleydale had two sons, who died in infancy, and three daughters.

MR. WATTS-RUSSELL.

Jesse David Watts-Russell, Esq., of Biggin House, in the county of Northampton, J.P., died on the 7th inst. at 19, Eaton-square. He was born in 1812, the eldest son of Jesse Watts-Russell, Esq., of Biggin House, and of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire (who assumed the surname of Watts by Royal license, 1817), by his first wife, Mary, only child and heir of David Pike Watts, Esq., of Portland-place. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament for North Staffordshire from 1841 to 1847. Mr. Watts-Russell married, in 1835, Mary Neville, daughter of John Smith Wright, Esq., of Rempstone Hall, Notts, and leaves one son and four daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. G. WOODFORD.

Major-General Sir John George Woodford, K.C.B., K.C.H., who died at Derwent Bay, Keswick, on the 22nd inst., at the advanced age of ninety-four, was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Woodford, by his wife, Susan, Countess Dowager of Westmorland, and daughter of Cosmo George, third Duke of Gordon, K.T. He entered the Army in 1800, served as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General on the expedition to Stralsund, and afterwards at Copenhagen in 1807. He was with the expedition which joined the army in Galicia, as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and was present at Corunna, for which he had the silver war medal with clasp; and subsequently served in the Peninsula, gaining the gold cross for Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also in the field in the campaign of 1815, and was one of the few remaining survivors of Waterloo. Woodford became Major-General in 1837, and was created a K.C.B. in 1832. He retired from the Army in 1841.

MR. FORBES, OF CULLODEN.

Arthur Forbes, Esq., of Culloden and Ferintosh, N.B., J.P. and D.L. for Inverness-shire, died suddenly at Aldershot on the 16th inst. He was eldest son of the late Duncan George Forbes, Esq., of Culloden, by Sarah, his wife, only daughter of the Rev. Joseph Walker, of Lanchester, in the county of Durham, and was the lineal descendant of the Right Hon. Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, the celebrated Lord President of the Court of Session. He was born Jan. 25, 1819; succeeded his father Nov. 28, 1840; and married, Aug. 28, 1849, Louisa Sarah Georgina, second daughter of Alexander Warrand, Esq., of Warrand Field, by whom he had a son, Duncan, who died in 1873, aged twenty-two, and a daughter, Emily Mary Jane, who died March 11, 1878.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lady Elizabeth Sophia Ashburnham, eldest daughter of

George, third Earl of Ashburnham, on the 13th inst., in her ninety-third year.

Charles Guy Trafford, Esq., of Michaelchurch Court, Herefordshire, on the 19th inst.

The Rev. Joseph Hurlock, M.A. and M.D., on the 17th inst., at Hanover-crescent, Brighton, aged ninety-one.

William James Ross Hall, Paymaster-in-Chief Royal Navy, on the 14th inst., at Seaton-terrace, Plymouth, aged sixty-two.

Major Lionel Smith, 3rd Goorkhas, on Jan. 25, in Afghanistan, of fever and dysentery.

Dr. Page, Professor of Geology at Durham, and a voluminous writer on geology and the physical sciences, on the 9th inst., at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Eleanor, Mrs. Turner, widow of the late John Frewen Turner, Esq., of Cold Overton, Leicestershire, and Briskwall, Sussex, on the 19th inst., aged ninety-three.

John Macredie Mure, last surviving son of Mrs. Mure Macredie, of Perceon, Ayrshire, Captain 34th Regiment, Assistant-Adjutant-General Musketry, Punjab Division, on the 8th inst., at Peshawar, aged thirty-seven.

Charles Howard Whitehurst, Esq., Q.C., one of the Senior Benchers of the Middle Temple, and formerly leader of the Midland Circuit, on the 13th inst., at Burwood Lodge, West Brixton, in his eighty-third year.

The Rev. John Bridges Ottley, for thirty-three years Vicar of Thorpe Acre, near Loughborough, late Rural Dean of East Akeley and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, on the 12th inst., at Thorpe Acre Vicarage.

Charles Augustus La Fargue, Commander R.N., of Keyham, Leicestershire, son of the late Peter Augustus La Fargue, Esq., of Bosworth House, in the county of Leicester, J.P. and D.L., on the 17th inst., at Magdalen-road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Robert Ogle, Esq., of Eglington Hall, Northumberland, J.P., barrister-at-law, on the 15th inst., at Gastein, Upper Norwood, aged sixty-one. He was the representative of an old Northumberland family, to which a grant of arms was made temp. Henry VIII., describing them as descended from the noble houses of Ogle and Musgrave. He married, 1846, Mary, younger daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, G.C.B., and leaves issue.

Major George Gray, of Graymount, Belfast, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Antrim, and J.P. for Belfast, on the 14th inst., at Graymount. He served as High Sheriff in 1859, and was formerly Major Antrim Artillery Militia. He was born in 1816, son of the late William Gray, Esq., by Mary Anne, daughter of James Harden, Esq., D.L., of Harrybrook, in the county of Armagh. He married, 1866, Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. J. Stannus, Dean of Ross, and leaves issue.

Edward Thomas Meynell, Esq., of the Fryerage and Kilvington Hall, in the county of York, on the 17th inst., at Florence, aged thirty-eight. He was eldest son of the late Edward Meynell, Esq., barrister-at-law; succeeded to the estates of his uncle, the late Thomas Meynell, Esq., and became the representative of a very ancient Roman Catholic family in the North of England. He married, Jan. 10, 1871, Matilda, eldest daughter of Christopher William Carter-Chaytor, Esq., of Spennithorne Hall, Yorkshire.

John Leadbitter-Smith, Esq., of Flass Hall, in the county of Durham, J.P., on the 12th inst., in the ninety-first year of his age. He was the fourth son of Nicholas Leadbitter, Esq., of Warden, Northumberland, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Reed, Esq., of Aydon, and assumed the additional surname of Smith by Royal Licence on succeeding to the Flass estates, under the will of Jane, Lady Peat. He married, Nov. 24, 1840, Anne, daughter of Thomas Storey, Esq., of Fawden, by whom he leaves one son and one daughter.

John Foster, Esq., of Prospect House, near Bradford, and late of Hornby Castle, near Lancaster, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-one years. He was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Mr. Foster was born at Thornton, in Yorkshire, in which township his family have large possessions. He was one of the pioneers of the great manufacturing industries of Yorkshire, being one of the first to introduce alpaca and mohair into the country; and the colossal mills which he built at Queensbury are evidences of the gigantic success which attended his energy and perseverance.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mars during the morning hours of the 15th and 16th, being situated to the right on the morning of the former, and to the left on the morning of the latter day. She is near Jupiter and to the left of the planet on the morning of the 17th; she is near Saturn on the morning of the 20th, and Mercury on the 21st; but both the planet and the Moon are too near the Sun to be seen. She is nearest the Earth on the 7th, and most distant from it on the 21st. On the evening of the 24th she is near Venus. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 6th	at 24 minutes after 10h.	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 13th "	" 9 "	" 2 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 21st "	" 56 "	" 1 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 29th "	" 16 "	" 2 " afternoon.

Mercury is an evening star, and favourably situated for observation at the beginning of the month. He sets on the 1st at 8h. 26m. p.m., or 1h. 55m. after the Sun; on the 6th at 8h. 18m. p.m.; on the 11th at 7h. 52m. p.m., or 1h. 6m. after the Sun; on the 16th at 7h. 12m. p.m., and on the 17th and 18th nearly at the same time as the Sun. He rises on the 21st at 4h. 37m. a.m., and on the 26th at 4h. 21m. a.m., or 24 minutes before the Sun. He is stationary among the stars on the 7th, and again on the 29th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 17th, near the Moon on the 21st, and in his descending node on the 24th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 10m. p.m. on the 11th, at 9h. 41m. p.m., on the 21st at 10h. 13m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 38m. p.m., or 8h. 19m. after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 24th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 51m. a.m., on the 11th at 3h. 29m. a.m., on the 21st at 3h. 7m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 44m. a.m., or 1h. 53m. before the Sun rises. He is near the Moon on the 15th. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 14m. a.m., on the 15th at 8h. 0m. a.m., and on the last day at 7h. 44m. a.m.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising 1h. 3m. before the Sun on the 1st, at 3h. 59m. a.m. on the 11th, at 3h. 23m. a.m. on the 21st, and at 2h. 51m. a.m., or 1h. 46m. before the Sun on the last day. He is near the Moon on the 17th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 38m. a.m., on the 15th at 8h. 53m. a.m., and on the last day at 8h. 4m. a.m.

Saturn, at the beginning of this month, rises nearly at the same time as the Sun. On the 11th he rises at 5h. 5m. a.m., or ten minutes before the Sun; on the 21st at 4h. 28m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 55m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 49m. a.m., in the middle of the month at 11h. 1m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 8m. a.m.

The total quantities of fresh meat last week from America and Canada were 5848 quarters of beef, 1073 carcasses of mutton, and 632 dead pigs. This was a slight increase of beef, when compared with the previous week, but a reduction in the quantity of mutton.

A bronze colossal statue, by Mossman, of Dr. Livingstone was unveiled last week on the west side of George-square, Glasgow, in the presence of several thousand persons, by Mr. James White, chairman of the committee of subscribers. Dr. Livingstone's two daughters and Dr. Stewart, of Livingstonia, were present. The Lord Provost and magistrates officially received the statue in the name of the citizens of Glasgow. The statue represents Dr. Livingstone with a Bible in one hand and a cap in the other. This is the thirteenth statue in George-square.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W C (Cheltenham).—Both are very acceptable. We shall be glad to receive the correspondence game and the present state of the score in the match.
D A (Dublin).—We like the amended position better than the first, and shall be glad to examine it. If found correct, it shall have early publication.
W H Z (Youths' Institute).—If the player can move any other piece than the King he is not stalemated in the position described, but if he cannot he is so.
E B (Leipsic).—Like many other correspondents, you have overlooked that in capturing the Rook the Pawn checks the White King.
G D (Alexandria).—You can procure the book from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London. The author is Miron Hazeltine, of Campton, New Hampshire.
C W (Hounslow).—Can you direct us to the problem in some definite way? No one has pointed out the resemblance. The problems are acceptable and accepted.
G C B (Green Lanes).—Thanks for the amended diagram.
L J C (Brighton).—If the King is played to Q 5th the mate is given by Kt to K 2nd.
EAST MARDEN, J. DE HONSTEYN, and Others.—The author of No. 1828, to whom we have submitted your analyses, requests us to state that a Black Pawn placed at Q Kt 4th will remedy the serious defect you have discovered in the problem.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1828 received from George (Barmen), J G Finch, T Guest, C Govett, C G Ellison, and G C Baxter.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1829 received from George (Barmen), Emile Fiss, Thomas the Rhymer, P S Shenale, G H V, E H H V, E P Vulliamy, Fairholme, Alpha, Julia Short, Granite City, J Campbell, Cant, L J Cuppa, W Groux, T Guest, T O Castle, J G Finch, Allerbeck, E Burkhard, E Mitchell, and Z Ingold.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1830 received from T Barrington, N Cator, R Arnold, M O'Halloran, An Old Hand, C S Cox, D Templeton, E F Sparks, Elsie V. W. Warren, F R Jeffrey, M Merdith, E Elsbury, A Scott, N Warner, Helen Lee, G Fosbrooke, E Farant, H Langford, R Jessop, L Sharswood, T R Y, Frances R, P Hampton, B L Dyke, T Greenbank, D W Kell, Americaine, St J E, W S B, G H V, E H H V, F V P, Hereward, Thomas the Rhymer, Underwood, Lulu, Fairholme, Copiapino, P S Shenale, H Benthall, Alpha, A Wood, W S Leest, W E H, Dabbhill, Norman Rumbelow, S J P S, Ireloch, C G Ellison, H Kee, Schind, St George, Cant, W Groux, W Leeson, W de P, Crouzaz, T O Castle, J G Finch, W E Kenway, J Spooner Hardy, E Mitchell, H Stebbing, Newcomer, P Le Page, T Guest, L S D, British Legation (Darmstadt), Allerbeck, C Govett, A H Butcher, R H Brooks, G C Baxter, East Marden, J de Honsteyn, W Newton, and F A Bright.

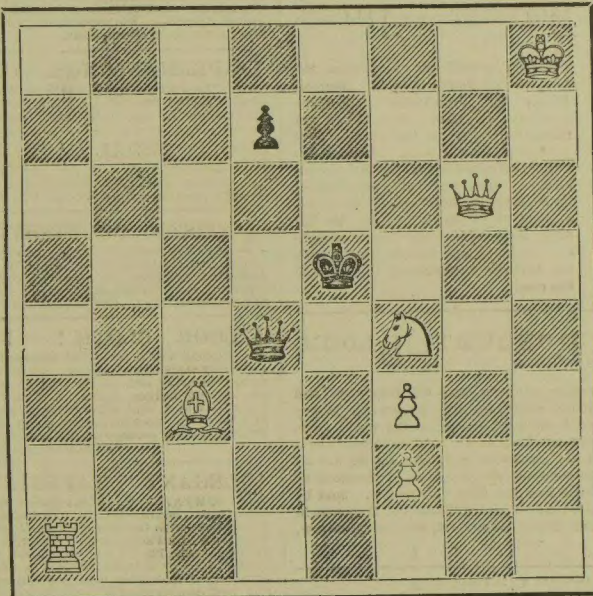
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1829.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to Kt 3rd | P takes R (dis. ch) |
| 2. K to Kt 2nd | Any move |
| 3. Q mates accordingly. | |

PROBLEM No. 1832.

By "Toz" (Manchester).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE DEATH OF HERR ANDERSEN.

The death of this famous Master of Chess on the 14th inst. was briefly recorded in another part of our last week's issue, but the career so suddenly closed in Breslau deserves more than a passing notice. Herr Andersen was born at Breslau on July 6, 1818, and had achieved more than local fame through his skill as a chessplayer at an early age, and at a time when public fame was less easily acquired than it is at present. He was not, however, reckoned among the Alumni of Chess until after his splendid victories over the foremost players of the time in the London International Tournament of 1851, the first prize in which he carried off in such "cloud-compelling" style that he was crowned King of Chess at a banquet held in his honour upon the conclusion of the contest. Such a signal tribute, of course, provoked much controversy at the time, because, although he scored against such players of undoubted first-rate force as Staunton, Szoen, Kieseritzky, Wyvill, Williams, Lowenthal, Horwitz, and Harwitz, he was defeated by the author of the "History of Civilization," the late Mr. Buckle. Since that period he has engaged in almost every international tourney, and rarely, if ever, has been found absent from the meetings of the German district associations. He won the second prize at Manchester in 1857, the first prize at London in 1862, the first prize at Baden in 1870, the third prize at Vienna in 1873, and the sixth prize at Paris last year. He was not so successful in match play as in the general melée of a tourney. He won a short match played against Herr Kolisch in 1861 with a score of four to three; but he was defeated in set encounters by Morphy, Zukertort, and Steinitz. It should be said, however, that he was already a veteran in the lists before any of the players mentioned became known to the public. Herr Andersen possessed in an eminent degree, the personal qualities that should accompany greatness in chess. He was modest in victory, generous under defeat, and always ready to play with all comers; and his good-humoured contempt for the trappings of the chess world won the admiration and even the personal regard of the fraternity of chessplayers. We present our readers with a specimen of this master's skill when at the "round and top of sovereignty" in 1851. It will be familiar enough to all students of books, but it will probably be new to the majority of our younger readers. It was played against one of the best players of that day, M. Kieseritzky, and requires no comment, save that it is the most brilliant game on record.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (M. K.)	WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (M. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to R 5th	Q to Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Q to B 3rd	Kt to Kt sq
3. B to B 4th	P to R 5th (ch)	15. B takes P	Q to B 3rd
4. K to B sq	P to Q Kt 4th	16. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 4th
5. B takes Kt P	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Kt to Q 5th	Q takes Kt P
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to R 3rd	18. B to Q 2nd	Q takes R (ch)
7. P to Q 3rd	Kt to R 4th	19. K to K 6th	B takes K
8. Kt to R 4th	Q to Kt 4th	20. P to K 5th	Kt to Q R 3rd
9. Kt to B 5th	P to Q B 3rd	21. Kt takes Kt P	K to Q sq
10. P to Kt sq	Kt to B 3rd	(ch)	
11. R to Kt 4th	P takes B	22. Q to B 6th (ch)	Kt takes Q
12. P to K R 4th	Q to Kt 3rd	23. B to K 7th.	Mate.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The twenty-seventh annual dinner of the City of London Chess Club was held on the 20th inst., at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, and about sixty members and visitors attended upon the occasion. The chair was occupied by Mr. Day, the president of the year; and the vice-chair by Mr. Clarke; Messrs. Gastineau and Potter acting as croupiers at separate tables. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were proposed by the chairman, and duly honoured; and then followed toasts to the officers and committee of the club; the "Chess Press," coupled with the name of Mr. Duffy; and "The Visitors," to which Mr. Wallis Mackay responded. The "Honorary Members" was proposed by Mr. Cubison in congratulatory terms, and acknowledged by Mr. James Mason, of New York. In the course of the evening a recitation, cleverly introducing the names of many of the members, was given by Mr. Adamson; and Messrs. Gastineau and Heywood discoursed most excellent music; Mr. Francis presiding at the pianoforte. The meeting was generally pronounced to be the most successful of the series of twenty-seven, for never before have the fraternal feeling and harmonious aims of this important community of chessplayers been so happily expressed by the speakers or so heartily endorsed by the members. We should not omit to add that a well-deserved vote of thanks to "mine host" for the capital dinner provided was carried by acclamation.

A new chess club has been organised at Bath, and already numbers forty members. The annual subscription is five shillings; and for members under age three shillings; members of the Bath Athenæum being admitted on payment of half the dues. The first officers of the new association are—President, C. H. Hathaway, M.D.; vice-president, J. E. Scourie; committee, Messrs. W. H. Duck, G. Gilby, S. Highfield, F. A. Hill, B. Starr, and Mr. James Horne, honorary secretary.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 15, 1874) with two codicils (dated Oct. 12, 1875, and Feb. 21, 1877) of Lady Anna Eliza Mary Gore-Langton, late of Langton House, George-street, Hanover-square, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by William Stephen Gore-Langton, M.P., the son, and Camille Felix Desiré Caillard, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix leaves to her son Edward Grenville the advowson of the Rectory of Ludgershall, Bucks, any property she may have in Madras, and £30,000 out of the money brought into settlement by her on her marriage; to her daughter Frances Anne £12,500 out of the same fund, and the remainder of it to her son Henry Powell. Langton House is devised so that it may pass with the Newton Park estate, Somersetshire; the marble sculptures at Langton House and the family portraits and pictures at Newton Park, with some other things, are to be held as heirlooms, and to go with the said estate; her furniture and effects at the mansion house at Newton Park she gives to her son William Stephen; and the furniture at the mansion house of the Hatch Beauchamp estate, Somersetshire, to her son Henry Powell. The testatrix also bequeaths to her daughter Frances Anne an annuity of £400; and to the college for women, near Cambridge, called Girton College, £1000. Among the other bequests may be noticed the gift of the diamond snuffbox presented to the Marquis of Breadalbane by the Emperor Napoleon I. to her brother, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The residue of her property is to be divided between her daughters Mrs. Mary Jane Skrine and Miss Frances Anne Gore-Langton and her son Edward Grenville Gore-Langton.

The will (dated Dec. 20, 1877) of Lady Jane Hay, formerly of Yester Haddington, but late of No. 91, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Lady Jane Taylor, the niece, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. Among other bequests the testatrix leaves £1000 to the Bible Society.

The will (dated Feb. 27, 1878) of Count Achille Baraguey d' Hilliers, Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, who died on June 6 last at the Commune of Amélie les Bains, Canton d'Arles, Pyrénées Orientales, was proved in London on the 7th inst. by Colonel Jules Edouard Alphonse Hepp, the sole executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £14,000.

The will (dated Sept. 5, 1878) with a codicil (dated Oct. 7 following) of Mr. John Perkins, late of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Frederick Riddington and Robert Perkins, the nephews, and James Needham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. There are specific devises of freehold houses and lands to several of his nephews and nieces; and the testator bequeaths £800 to the feoffees or trustees of Market Deeping Charity estates, upon trust, to pay out of the income thereof 10 guineas in each year to the Peterborough Dispensary, with the view that they may be able to nominate and enter patients to such dispensary from the parish of Market Deeping, and to apply the rest of the income in the purchase of coals, to be distributed at Christmas among the poor inhabitants of the said parish; £400 to the feoffees or trustees of Tighes Charity estate, Deeping St. James, upon trust, to divide the annual income between Peterborough Dispensary and the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary, with the view that they may be able to nominate and enter patients for those institutions from the parish of Deeping St. James; and a large number of legacies to relatives, also to persons then and late in his employ, and others. The residue of his property he divides between the children of his brothers, Mark and John.

The will (dated Jan. 8, 1879) of Mr. John Venables, late of Whips-cross, Walthamstow, Essex, who died on Jan. 27 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Robert Venables, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator states that, having already made what he considers a sufficient provision for his son Fasham, he bequeaths annuities to his brother and sister, legacies to relatives and others, and gives the residue to his said brother Robert.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1873) with a codicil (dated June 14, 1878) of Mr. Herman Sebastian Von Ronn, formerly of No. 21, Kensington Park-gardens, but late of No. 1, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill, who died on the 14th ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Alexander Croll, Henry John Von Ronn, the son, and Mrs. Agatha Gertrude Von Ronn, the widow, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £500, the policy of assurance on his life, and his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, household effects, horses and carriages, absolutely, and for life a residence and £2000 per annum; to his said son Henry John, £5000; and legacies to his executors. The residue of his estate, including his property at the Cape of Good Hope, he divides between all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated April 8, 1872) with a codicil (dated April 13, 1877) of Mr. Richard Barnicot, formerly of The Rocklands, St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, afterwards of No. 3, Park Villa, Richmond-hill, but late of Bangor Lodge, Dorking, woollen merchant, who died on Dec. 22 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by George Dyson, John Walter Kenyon, and John Walter Barnicot, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Huddersfield Infirmary; £500 to the Corporation of Huddersfield as a subscription towards the purchase of a public park or to lay out land for the use of the inhabitants of Huddersfield, provided that the land be purchased within five years from his death; if not, the money is to go to the Huddersfield Infirmary; £200 each to the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute and the Royal National Life-Boat Institution; £100 each to the Huddersfield Rifle Corps, the London Hospital, Whitechapel, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the Commercial Travellers' School, the Warehousemen and Clerks' School, and the London General Porters' Benevolent Association; to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, £100 for the benefit of their Sunday School, £100 for the Mechanics' Institute, and £100 to be distributed among the aged poor without distinction of sex or creed in sums of not less than ten shillings and not more than forty shillings; £50 each to the ministers and trustees of the two Wesleyan Chapels at St. Austell's, Cornwall, having the largest number of members or communicants for the benefit of their Sunday Schools; £50 each to the parish, St. Paul's and Holy Trinity, Churches, Huddersfield, to Queen-street and Brunswick-street Wesleyan Chapels, Huddersfield, and to Ramsden-street and Highfields Independent Chapels, Huddersfield; and £25 each to the two Ragged Schools to which he subscribes, all free of legacy duty. There are numerous legacies and annuities to relatives and servants, and he appoints his nephew, John Barnicot, residuary legatee. After giving special directions as to his funeral, he states that if there is a place of Christian burial near where he may die he wishes to be carried to it by poor men, to whom he bequeaths a sovereign each for so doing.

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